

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT LITTLE RIVER (9MG46): 1984 & 1987

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ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1984 mapping and test excavations took place at the Little River site (9Mg46) in the southern part of Morgan County, Georgia. The Little River site has four mounds and a large village. The site is on a flat-topped bluff above a small tributary of Little River. A permanent grid was installed on the site and contour maps were made of the village and the mounds. Test pits were placed in the village and on the edges of each small mound. Results of this work show that while there is a substantial Dyar phase Lamar occupation at the site (A.D. 1530-1580), at least two of the mounds and much of the village date to the early Swift Creek period (A.D. 100-200). The village appears never to have been plowed and preservation of features from both periods is excellent. One Lamar period village structure was partially excavated. During the summer of 1987 excavations were conducted exclusively on Mound A. This mound was built in two stages during the Dyar phase of the Lamar period. The fill Mound A consisted mostly of Swift Creek midden gathered from around the mound. The remains of the structure(s) on the summit of the mound are well preserved. This mound was the last one begun in the Oconee Valley and reflects the changing demographic environment there in the late Mississippian period.

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As is implied by the title of this report, there are two separate seasons of research reported here (1984 and 1987) as a single final report. We first wish to acknowledge those people responsible for making the 1984 project a success. The Wenner Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research provided financial support for which we are very grateful. The University of Georgia Department of Anthropology provided laboratory space and field equipment for the project. Additional field equipment was lent to us by Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated, of Athens, Georgia. We thank both organizations for the loan of the equipment.

Ultimately, the biggest thanks for the 1984 project go to the volunteers who formed the crew. Some people worked for much of the summer and others worked with us for only a single day. All are thanked for their interest and effort. It is a delight to see that there is still enough fascination with the Georgia's archaeological past for people from ages 16 to 62 to volunteer their time. The workers at the site include: Keith Ashley, Jerry Ayers, Jim Bates, Sam Bentley, John Bloom, Chad Braley, Mark Burrell, the late Lila Cartledge, Marsh Cartledge, Tom DesJean, Leslie Eisenmann, Dan Elliott, Lisa Gregory, David Hally, Clifton Hanes, Joe Hardy, Barry Hart, Jim Hawkins, Steve Kowalewski, Jerald Ledbetter, Steve Lee, Bill Marquardt, Mary McQueen, Jim Miller, Rebeccah Miller, Beth Misner, Jeff Mitchem, Beverly Montgomery, Arthur Murphy, Thomas Pickett, Jan Grissom Price, Irv Quitmyer, Janice Quitmyer, Debbie Roos, Jim Rudolph, Terri Rudolph, Jacqueline Saindon, Becky Saunders, Helen Doney Shapiro, Jean Spencer, Carter Vest, Suzanne Vogt, Paul Webb, Barbi Wilkinson, Cindy Williams, Phil Williams, Woody Williams, Dean Wood, and John Worth.

Many of these people also helped in the laboratory analysis. Marsh and Lila Cartledge and Beverly Montgomery are to be singled out for their many hours of lab work on the 1984 collections. The site and mound maps were drafted into their final form by Leslie Eisenmann. Jerald Ledbetter helped with analysis of the 1984 lithic material and we thank him for his comments.

The 1987 excavations were undertaken as part of a University of Georgia archaeological field school. The members of the crew were Mari Berry, Scott

Butler, Brooke De Vere, Kirsteen De Vorse, Jennifer Lozowski, Melissa Memory, Karen Payne, Tom Pluckhan, Ellen Ruble, Betty Shinall, Bill Starke, Keith Stephenson, and Ray Talley. There were many volunteers for different parts of the field work. These include Chris Brooks, Helen Shapiro, Kevin Smith, Richard Vernon, Emmett Walsh, Woody Williams, John Worth, and Starr Wright. Chad Braley, David Hally, Jerald Ledbetter, and Louis De Vorse visited the site and helped with the interpretation of the field data. Most of the laboratory analysis of the artifacts from the 1987 season was carried out by the field crew listed above. The faunal material recovered from this site are to be examined by Wayne Boyko of Penn State University as part of his doctoral dissertation research. The lithic identifications were ably performed by Scott Jones. The graphics were beautifully created by Julie B. Smith. Southeastern Archeological Services aided in the final production of the document. We thank all these people for their conscientious work.

NOTE BY WILLIAMS - This report is being completed after the death of my partner, Gary Shapiro, in June of 1988. The history of the report is as follows. We wrote most of Chapter 1 together in 1983 and submitted it as part of an NSF grant proposal that was not funded. I created a typed field report after the summer 1984 excavations. Gary edited and rewrote about half that draft report in 1985. After the 1987 excavations we decided simply to rewrite the 1984 draft to include the new materials. I did this in the fall of 1987, but Gary was not able to work on that draft or, of course, on this final production. It was our hope to expand this report and make it more complete from the perspective of the relationship of the Little River site to the Oconee Province. I have decided, however, to finish it as primarily the data presentation that it is to make the data available. The reader is referred to other papers until I can complete a planned single volume on the Oconee Province. I am sure Gary would understand. I thank Marvin Smith, Dan Elliott, and Dean Wood for their expertise in reading and editing earlier drafts of this report. All remaining errors are mine.

CHAPTER 1

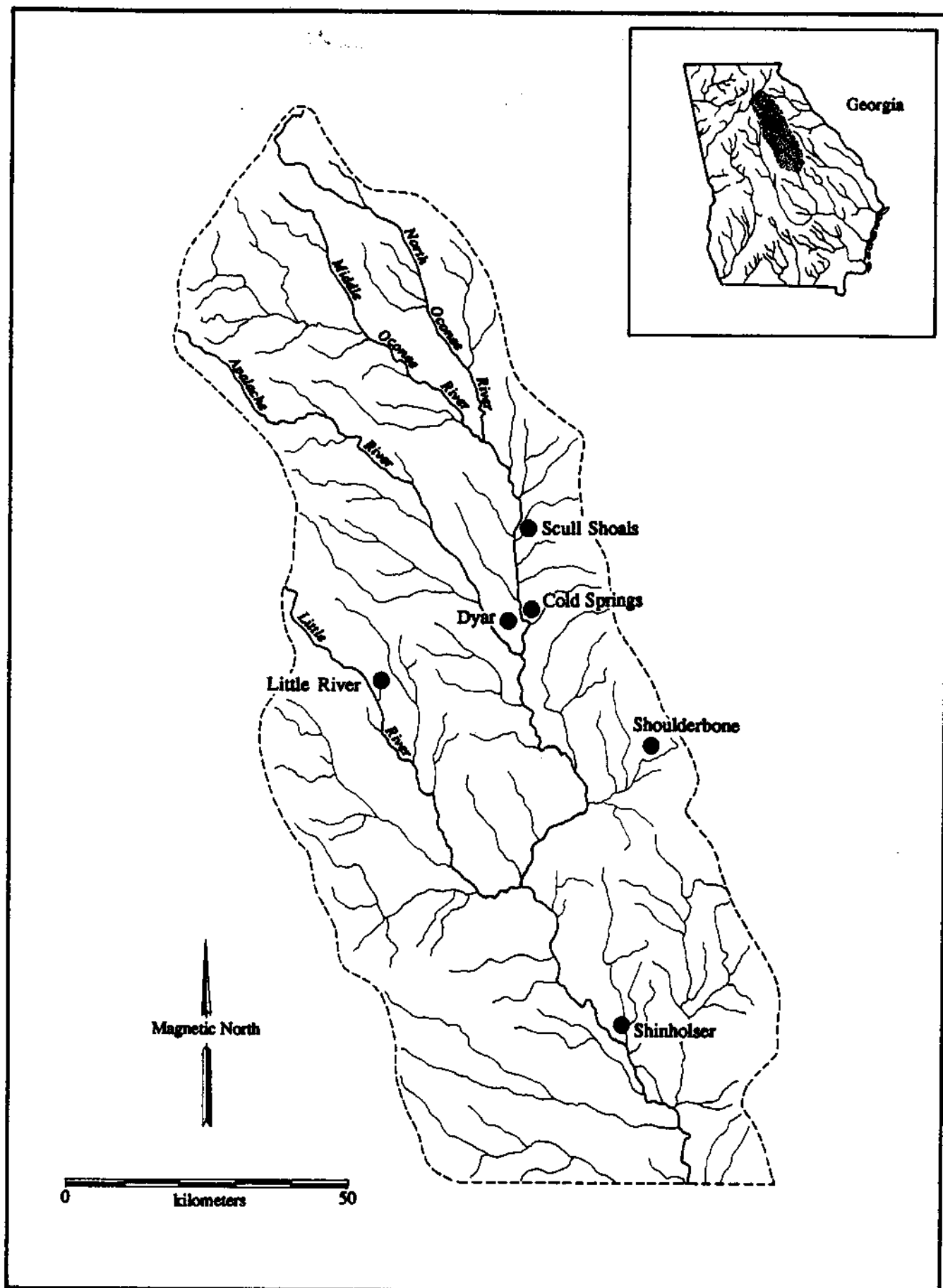
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Archaeologists who employ environmental variables as determinants of Mississippian settlement patterns have met with considerable success in recent years (Smith 1978). Unfortunately, the very success of environmental approaches has tended to draw attention away from other, perhaps equally important determinants of settlement location. Among these are the various kinds of social and political relationships (such as trade, competition, and alliance) that must have existed among societies as complex as were Mississippian chiefdoms. Besides a recognition that some Mississippian villages were located in easily defended places (Larson 1972, Price 1978, Morse and Morse 1983), the effects of social variables on Mississippian settlement systems have only rarely been investigated by archaeologists. Steponaitas' (1978) analysis of tribute as a factor affecting the location of village sites near the large Mississippian center of Moundville is an important exception.

We have been investigating the determinants of settlement location for a series of Mississippian period mound and village sites in the Georgia Piedmont. These comprise what is known to us as the Oconee Province. Some factors we have found important are extra-environmental ones. In a study of the distribution of Lamar period mound centers in the Oconee River and neighboring drainages, Smith and Kowalewski (1981) present evidence for the existence of a single, large sociopolitical territory during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They note that four village sites in the Piedmont portion of the Oconee drainage are each characterized by the presence of more than one mound. The straight line distances between these sites are 41, 45, 46, and 47 kilometers (Figure 1). Two additional village sites are each characterized by the presence of a single mound.

Existence of the Oconee Province was suggested solely because of archaeological evidence. At the time Smith and Kowalewski published, there were no known historic references to a province in the Oconee drainage. On the basis of ethnohistoric research, Hudson, Smith, and DePratter (1984) suggest that archaeologically known site distributions support the identification of the Oconee Province as the province of Ocute, visited by DeSoto in 1540. The Oconee Province, in some form or another, probably existed throughout the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. It was, of course, only one of many such polities that existed during this time in the southeastern United States.

FIGURE 1



Archaeological recognition of the Oconee Province provides an opportunity to examine political and demographic development of a particular chiefdom-level society. Several important questions that may shed light on the development of chiefdoms elsewhere are being addressed archaeologically in the Oconee Province:

1. Were the locations of all village sites carefully planned and selected at once, or were villages established sequentially, as in a "budding off" process?
2. Did village sizes change through time?
3. Were all village sites equally important in the regional integration of the Province, or were some villages more important or more powerful?
4. Did these possibly hierarchical relationships vary through time, or were intervillage relationships relatively stable for three centuries?
5. Were relationships with other polities controlled through particular villages?
6. To what extent did dispersed populations exist?
7. To what extent were people at small, dispersed settlements regionally integrated?

These questions and others define the long-range goals of the Oconee Province Project. Our overall research strategy is nothing less than analyzing the development and structure of the Oconee Province. The two basic methods we are employing to obtain data for our research consist of: (1) surveys in the area of the Oconee drainage and (2) excavations and mapping at the mound centers.

Systematic surveys in a limited area of the Oconee River drainage were conducted by the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology as part of the Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Project. Initial survey of the Wallace Reservoir was accomplished during the summers of 1973, 1974, and 1975 (Wood and Lee 1973; DePratter 1976). During the final mitigation phase of the project (1977-1979), intensive surface and subsurface survey techniques were applied to approximately 78 square kilometers of the Oconee River valley, which had recently been cleared of vegetation by the Georgia Power Company.

Data collected during the initial survey of the Wallace Reservoir formed the basis of the first systematic attempt to understand Lamar settlement patterns in the Georgia Piedmont. Chung Ho Lee (1977) used variables of site size and artifact assemblage from 149 Lamar period sites in a cluster analysis that suggested a three fold hierarchical classification scheme for these sites. He also performed a cluster analysis by site location that showed four separate areal

concentrations and suggested that these represented "probable social and/or economic units that existed during the late Mississippian period" (Lee 1977:153).

Since the time of Lee's analysis the Wallace Reservoir surveyors reported a total of 824 Lamar sites in the reservoir area alone. Some of the survey data are reported in a recent contribution by Rudolph and Blanton (1981). In this they note that many of these sites occurred in the southern portion of the Wallace Reservoir, an area in which the Oconee River channel is characterized by shoals.

Rudolph and Blanton as well as Elliott (1981) have reported on surveys in pine tree clear cut sections adjacent to the Wallace Reservoir. Many Lamar sites were located and were assigned to temporal sub-divisions of that late prehistoric period. These surveys show a significant increase in the number of sites in the uplands from late Etowah through protohistoric times. Clearly there were significant demographic changes in the Oconee Province during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

On the basis of ceramics recovered from stratigraphic contexts at the Dyar site, Marvin Smith (1981) was able to define three temporal phases within the Lamar period. Importantly, Smith was able to show that the Dyar site was occupied from late Etowah to protohistoric times.

In 1983, archaeological excavations were conducted at the Scull Shoals site, the northern-most multiple mound site in the Oconee Province (Williams 1984). In spite of significant damage to the site because of centuries of flooding, Williams was able to show that, like the single-mound Dyar site, the Scull Shoals' village was occupied from late Etowah through protohistoric times. Williams conducted further excavations there in 1985 (Williams 1988).

The unusual environmental settings of two sites, Shoulderbone and Little River spurred our consideration of extra environmental factors that determine settlement location. In the summer of 1984 we mapped and tested the Little River site. For several reasons presented below it is hypothesized that the Little River site was established late in the prehistory of the Oconee Province--between A.D. 1490 and 1530 and was established to accommodate an increased population density in the Oconee drainage. This hypothesis is suggested by the following observations:

1. In contrast to prevailing models of Mississippian settlement location, the Little River site is away from the larger tracts of bottomland in the Oconee drainage. There are only about 5 hectares of floodplain soil adjacent to the site. By contrast, bottomlands comprised approximately 60 percent of the area within a 1 kilometer radius of the Dyar site, which is located next to the Oconee. In spite of its anomalous location with respect to environmental and topographic

setting, the location of the Little River site fits well with the even spacing of multiple-mound sites in the Oconee Province.

2. Because Mississippian platform mounds were periodically renovated by the addition of earth mantles to the mound summit, the height of mounds is largely a function of how long the mound was in use. The large platform mound at the site is less than 2 meters in height. By contrast, platform mounds at the Dyar and Scull Shoals sites are greater than 10 meters in height. Therefore, the low platform mound at the Little River site suggests either a somewhat short-term occupation of the site or that use of the site's platform mound was short lived.
3. Intensive surveys of the Wallace Reservoir and adjacent uplands suggest a significant population increase in the Oconee drainage during the late fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries.
4. Sherds recovered from the site can be dated to the Dyar phase, approximately A.D. 1530-1580.

We feel that these observations are related. Platform mound height suggests a short-term occupation. Sherd collections suggest a relatively late date for the site. The site's location is less than ideal according to widely held views of Mississippian settlement, but can be understood with regard to social or political variables. Population growth may have required the establishment of a new village in the Oconee Province. A new village would have to be located at a socially acceptable distance from other, already well established villages. Given their location in an area with only small pockets of bottomland soil, the inhabitants of the Little River site located their settlement on an adjacent terrace to maximize the amount of bottomland soils for horticulture.

The mechanism of Lamar period population growth in the Oconee Province is uncertain. Intensive surveys of the Savannah River drainage 100 kilometers to the east, however, show a virtual depopulation during the late fifteenth century (Taylor and Smith 1978). In the sixteenth century, DeSoto observed a large, uninhabited buffer zone between the hostile provinces of Ocute (the Oconee Province) and Cofitachiqui (located on the Wateree River in central South Carolina). It is likely that this buffer zone was the Savannah drainage (Hudson, Smith, and DePratter 1984). This raises the possibility that some of the Dyar phase population increase in the Oconee Province is a result of population movement from the Savannah River drainage.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND, GOALS, AND METHODS:

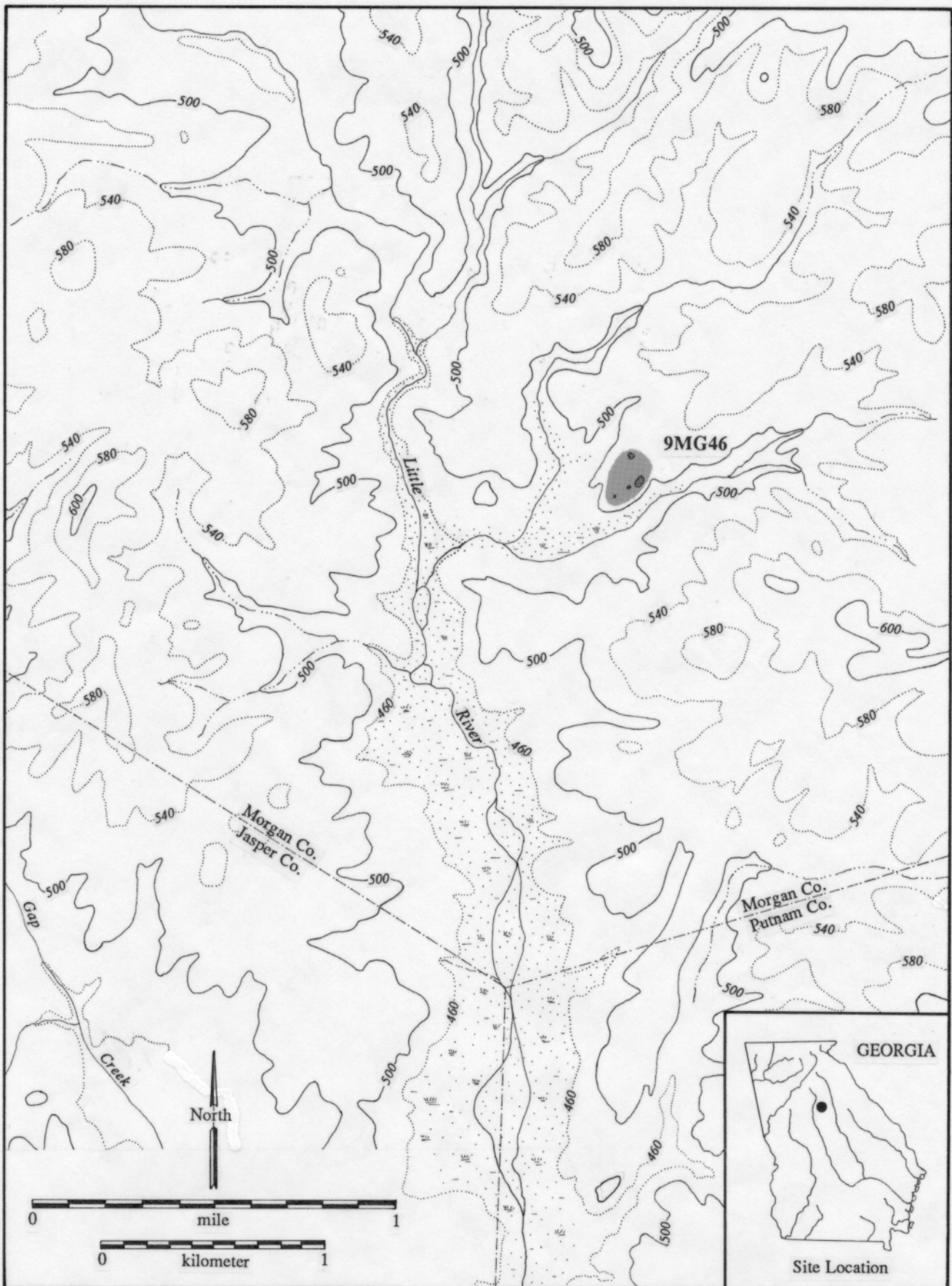
1984 AND 1987

The Little River site (9Mg46) was completely unknown to archaeologists, both professional and amateur, until 1973. The site has been owned by the same family since the original land grants were made in 1807. At that time the land was adjacent to lands of the Creek Indians. Remarkably, it now appears that this isolated tract has never been plowed, though it apparently has been timbered at least once. In 1973 the present owner contacted a local historian, Caroline Hunt, about some "mounds" on his property. She then contacted the late Dr. Joseph Caldwell at the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology in Athens. Caldwell sent Dean Wood and Chung Ho Lee to investigate the site. Wood and Lee located three mounds at the site and made a simple map of mound locations, no excavations were conducted. The site was not revisited by archaeologists until August, 1983 when the authors and Woody Williams met with landowner, Neal Vason. At that time arrangements were made to test the site during the summer of 1984.

The Little River site is in southwestern Morgan County, Georgia in the midst of the Georgia Piedmont. It is centered at UTM locations 3704300 North and 265200 East. The site is on a steep bluff with a small creek at the base. This small creek (named Blue Creek according to Vason) was dammed about 1978 to form a shallow lake below the bluff where the mounds are located. We know nothing of possible sites in the lake basin. Blue Creek joins Little River roughly 1 kilometer southwest of the site (Figure 2). Little River itself dramatically changes its character at just the point where this creek joins it. To the northwest, Little River has a very narrow valley with almost no floodplain. To the southeast, as it flows toward the Oconee River from this point, it has a substantial floodplain.

The elevation of the site is about 515 feet above sea level. The underlying rocks at this part of the Piedmont are a granite gneiss / amphibolite complex. The soils derived from this parent rock are classified as Lloyd Sandy Loams, which are described as "deep well drained upland soils that have a brown or reddish-brown sandy loam surface later and red to dark red clay and clay loam subsoil" (Payne 1965:15). The climax vegetation on these soils is hickory, red oak, post oak, white oak, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine (ibid). At present, hickory is the dominant species at the Little River site.

FIGURE 2



1984 EXCAVATIONS

The 1984 work included six weeks of field work beginning in the middle of June. Labor for the entire project was provided by volunteers organized through the Lamar Institute. A small grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation provided essential funds for gasoline, supplies, and radiocarbon dates. Equipment for the project was lent to the Institute by the University of Georgia and by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. The land owners, Neal and Wayne Vason, not only gave us a free hand to do whatever we felt was necessary on their property, but also lent us a canoe and provided heartfelt encouragement. The laboratory analysis was also carried out by LAMAR Institute volunteers and was carried out at the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Georgia.

Because so little was known about the Little River site, the 1984 field goals were relatively straightforward. Simply stated, we planned to map, to determine site size, and to determine the dates of site occupation. We also wished to assess the preservation of archaeological remains at the site. We approached these goals in five stages: (1) grid placement, (2) topographic mapping, (3) post hole testing, (4) test excavations, and (5) electronic remote sensing. These methods are similar to those used on the Scull Shoals site (9Ge4) in 1983 (Williams 1984). All these stages were fulfilled, plus we discovered a fourth small mound, Mound D.

Grid Placement

To simplify mapping and to control the placement of our excavations, a site grid was established. An arbitrary zero point was selected some distance off the site to the southwest. Two concrete markers were placed on the crest of the ridgetop site to establish a permanent baseline. The concrete markers each consisted of a 2 foot section of 4 inch diameter PVC pipe filled with concrete. An iron bar centered within each marker will enable future archaeologists to find these markers with a metal detector. Each marker was placed in the ground so that about 5 centimeters projected above the ground surface. The two markers were placed exactly 100 meters apart to establish a grid orientation for which grid north is exactly 45 degrees east of north. This orientation approximates that of the ridge upon which the site is situated.

All points on the grid were reckoned as a given number of meters north and east of the zero point. The two concrete markers were placed at 800 North, 500 East and at 700 North, 500 East. Wooden stakes were put in at 50 meter intervals away from the north-south base line to the east and west. Because the entire site was covered with a hardwood forest, grid expansion was sometimes impeded by trees in the lines of site. The most northerly stakes were put in at the 900 North line, the most southerly at the 550 North line. Stakes were placed

from the 400 East line to the 600 East line. Portions of the site extend south of the 550 North line, but we did not have time to expand the grid into that area. The grid zero point is far enough to the south so that future expansion into this area will still be within the present grid system.

Topographic Mapping

Because there are no bench marks of known elevation nearby we selected an arbitrary elevation bench mark for the site. The top of the concrete marker at 800 North, 500 East was given an arbitrary elevation of 100.00 meters. To produce the contour map (Figure 3), elevations were taken (and stakes driven) at 50 meter intervals and at 25 meter intervals between these points. On the steep slopes to the east and northeast, elevations were taken at closer intervals. Contour lines were drawn at 50 centimeter intervals for the gridded portion of the site.

As shown on Figure 3, the site is situated upon a flat ridge top that extends to the northeast and southwest. Mound A occupies the northeastern part of this plateau and like Mounds C and D, Mound A is on the flattest part of the ridge top. Mound B is on a southern slope northwest of the other mounds. To the east the land drops very steeply down to the lake some 12 meters below. The inhabitants must have grown tired of carrying water up this steep hill.

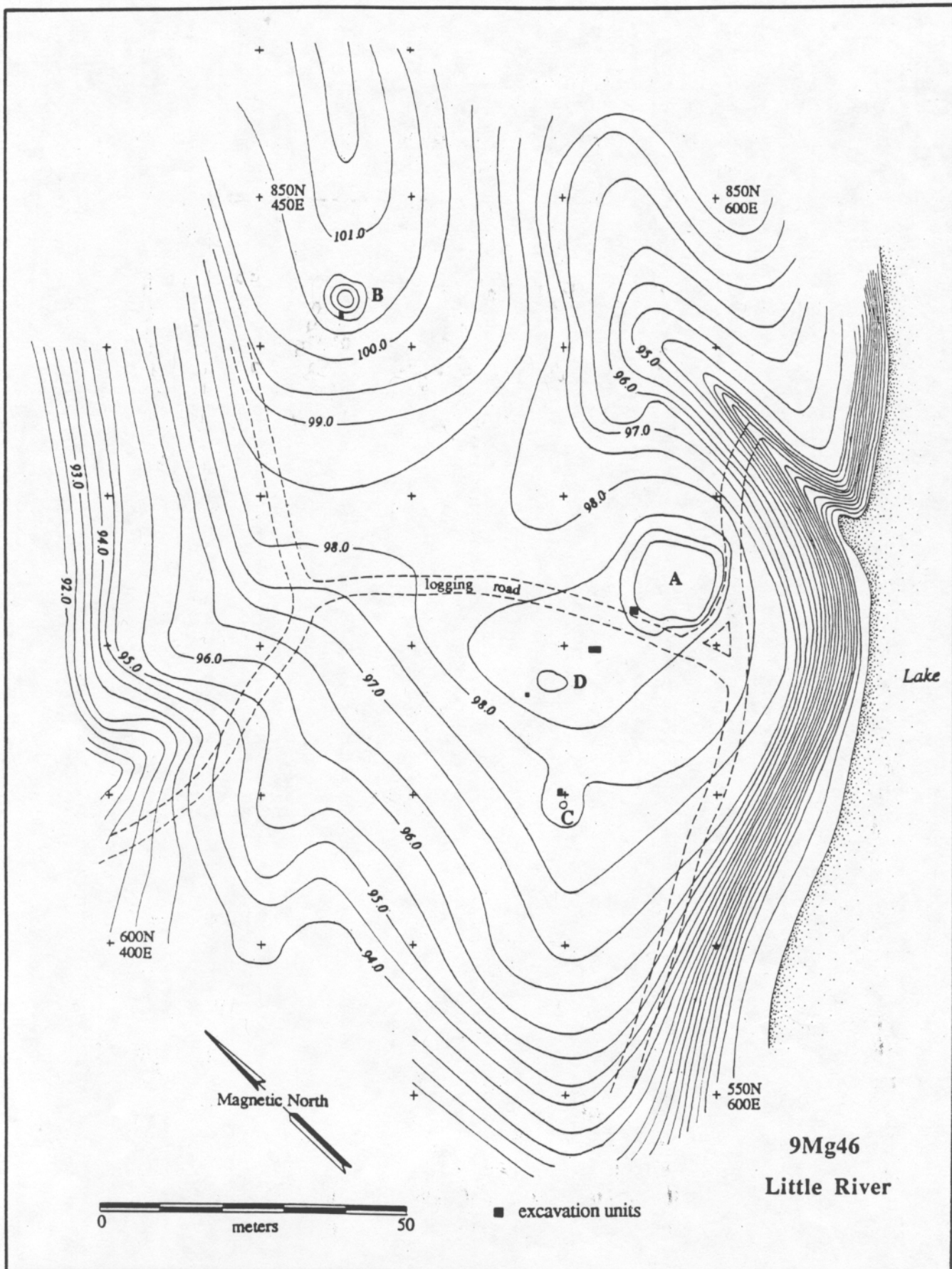
Each mound was mapped separately using a plane table and alidade. For Mounds B, C, and D, the plane table was set up at the center of the mound summit and eight lines were shot at 45 degree intervals. Elevations were measured at 1 meter intervals along each line. Each radiating line of readings extended from the instrument to well beyond each mound's edge. Surface features such as rocks and potholes were plotted directly to the plane table map according to distance and angle from the instrument.

For Mound A, the largest of the mounds, elevations were measured along sixteen radiating lines, each separated by 22.5 degrees. This was done to provide greater accuracy in the mapping of this larger and topographically more complex mound. The individual mound contour maps (Figures 11, 34, 37, and 41) are presented and discussed later in this report.

Post Hole Tests

To determine the extent of village deposits a series of tests were made with standard post hole diggers. Each test was excavated to sterile subsoil and the fill from each was hand-screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. The holes measured 20 centimeters in diameter and varied from 20 to 55 centimeters in depth.

FIGURE 3



A total of 109 post hole tests was excavated. Initially, these tests were placed 1 meter to the east of each 50 meter grid stake. Portions of the site were tested at closer intervals to define artifact distributions more clearly. Along the 550 East line post hole tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals from 550 North to 800 North. This line of tests ran across the center of Mound C and to the west of Mound A. Post hole tests were also placed at 10 meter intervals on the 700 North line between 450 East and 600 East. Finally, tests were placed at 10 meter intervals in a gridded array over a nearly 50 by 50 meter area. This area, bounded on the north and south by the 700 and 650 North lines and on the east and west by the 550 and 600 East lines, is just south of Mound A and seemed to have richer midden deposits than did any other part of the site.

During the post hole testing operation we discovered that there was, besides the Mississippian component, an unexpected, but very important, middle Woodland Swift Creek component. Our testing methods, designed to define the limits of a single component site, were only barely adequate to plot separately the middle Woodland and Mississippian components. The separate distributions, such as they can be defined now, are presented here in Figures 4 and 5. These maps were made using weights of potsherds in grams from the post hole tests. The data for this analysis is presented in Appendix 4. It was predictably difficult to tell the plain Woodland period pottery from the plain Lamar period pottery, but it was possible. In general, the Woodland pottery had a more sandy, darker, and more homogenous paste, while the Lamar pottery was thicker, more burnished, and more apt to have larger grit particles. A more detailed study of artifact distributions with larger samples from the village is definitely warranted, however. It is very interesting that the Lamar period occupation is much smaller than the Swift Creek occupation--only about 1 hectare in size around Mounds A and D.

Test Excavations

Six units were excavated in different areas of the site in 1984. Each unit was assigned a sequential provenience number and each is labeled by its grid coordinates. The results of these excavations are presented in later chapters. All units were excavated in 10 centimeter levels unless clear stratigraphy dictated otherwise. The fill was routinely screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth, but in selected areas samples were processed through window screen (1/16 inch mesh) with water. Much of the water-screening processing, which sometimes included some of the 1/4 inch screening of muddy matrices, was conducted in the edge of the artificial lake just east of the site. Besides the excavations, artifacts found in the post hole tests were assigned a provenience number. Lot numbers were assigned to specific levels or features within each provenience. The

FIGURE 4

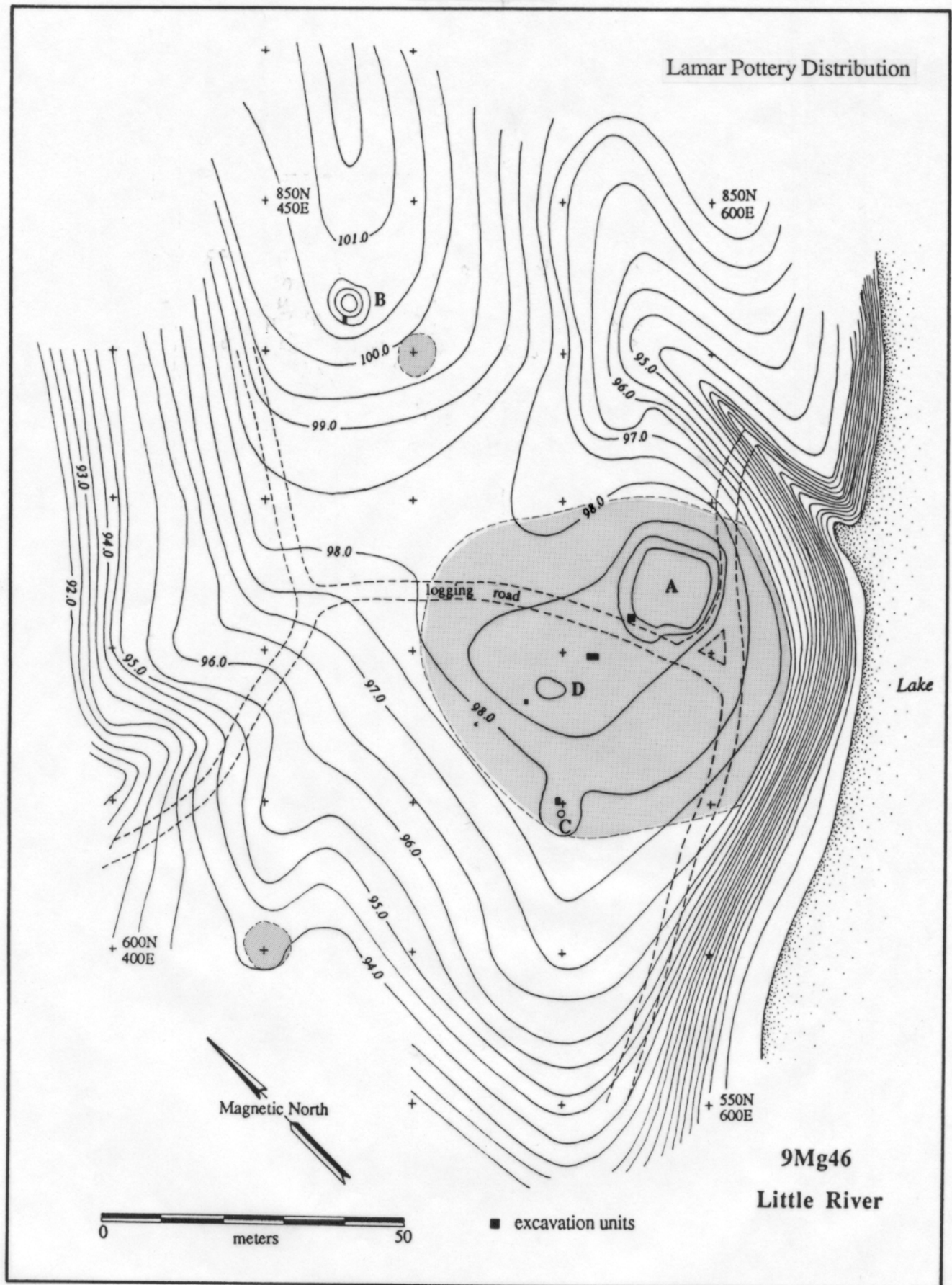
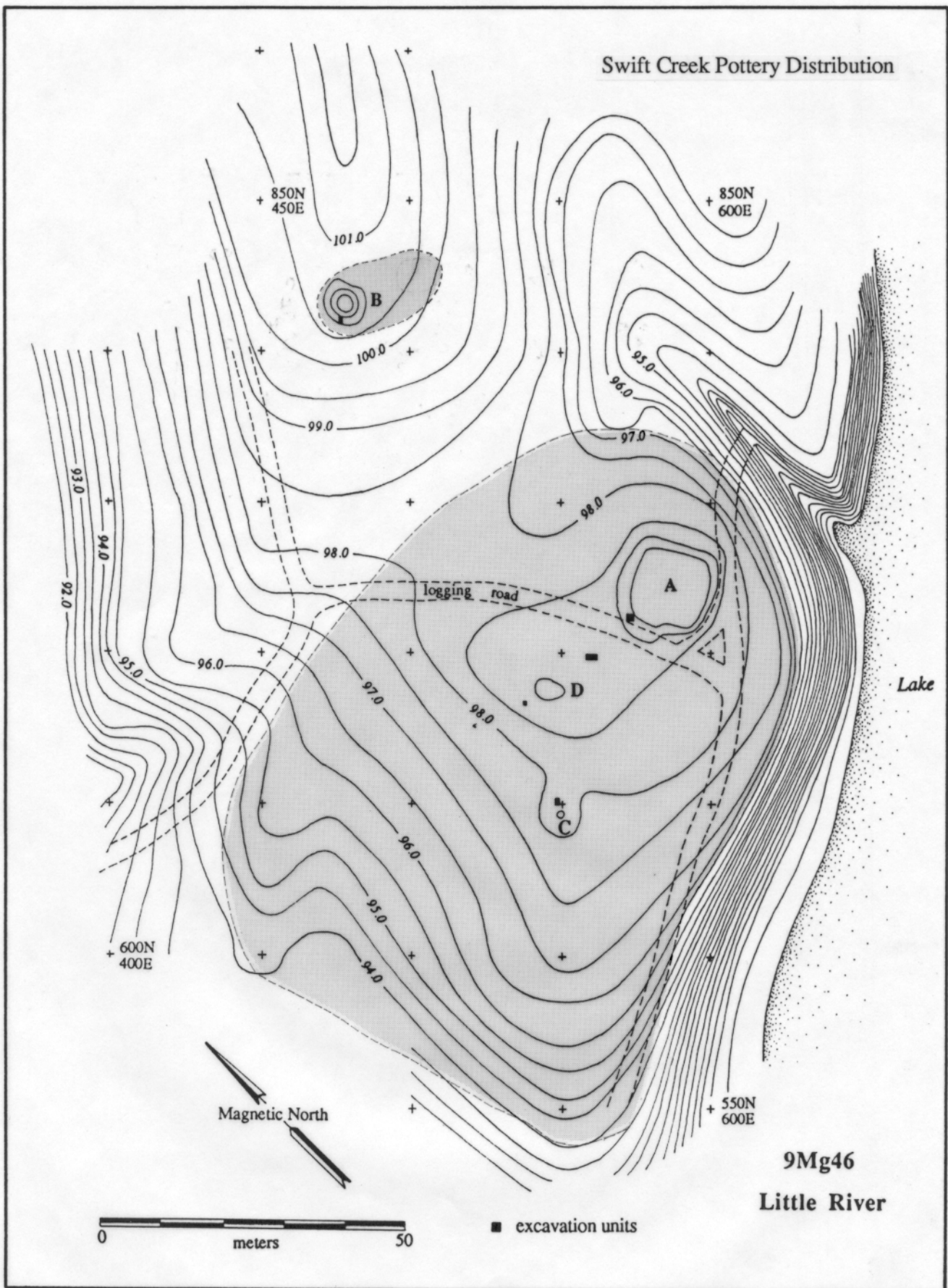


FIGURE 5



complete catalog of provenience and lot numbers for both the 1984 and 1987 work appears in Appendix 1.

Remote Sensing

Proton Magnetometer surveys were conducted on the tops of Mounds A and D to search for any possible evidence of features or structures. Readings were measured at 1 meter intervals in a gridded array. The data were then processed through a computer mapping program to aid interpretation. The mapping program, named DOT, was written by one of us (Williams) in Turbo Pascal and runs on an IBM AT compatible computer. The results of the magnetometer surveys are presented in the discussions of Mounds A and D below.

1987 EXCAVATIONS

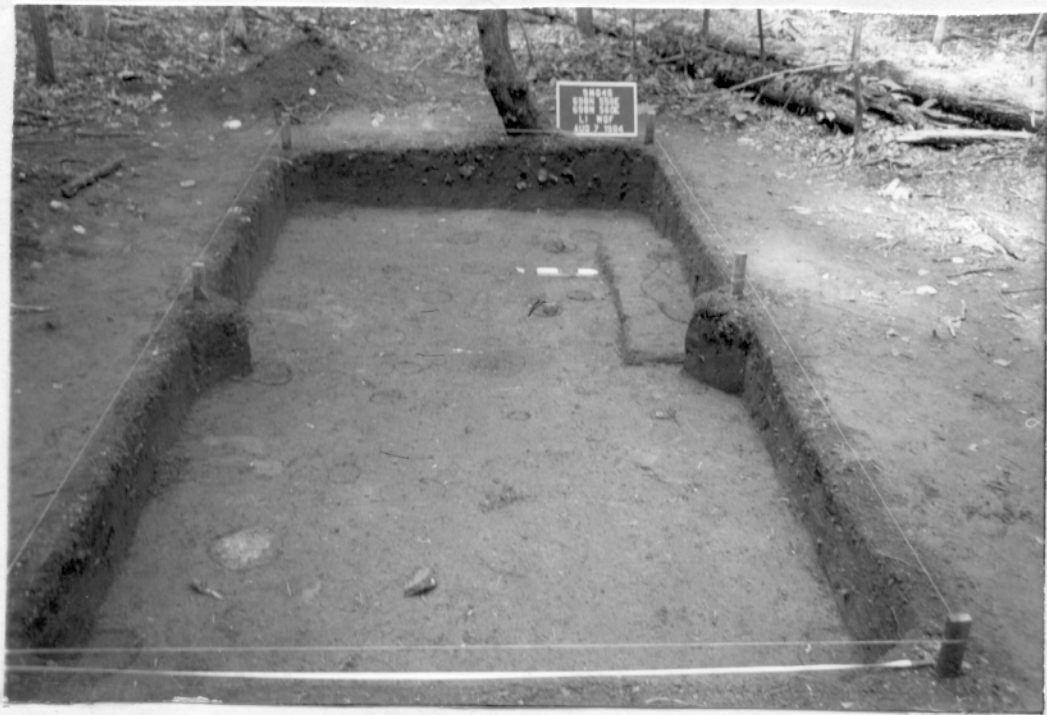
The goal for the 1987 excavations was to determine with greater certainty whether Mound A dated to the Swift Creek period or to the Lamar period. Sherds from both time periods had been found in the tests placed in Mound A during 1984. We had continued to learn much of the Mississippian occupation in the Oconee Valley between 1984 and 1987 and it had become critical to determine when Mound A had been constructed.

The work during 1987 took place from June 19 until July 3. A tent camp was set up between Mound A and the bluff to the east for the duration of this project. The only excavations conducted were upon the summit of Mound A (Plate 1). These consisted of a couple of 2 meter squares that went completely through the mound to sterile soil underneath. Also, four shallow (10 centimeter) excavation trenches, which were 1 meter by 6 meters in size, were placed on the summit of the Mound A. Finally, a single shallow (10 centimeter) 1 meter square was excavated separately from the other units. The location of these excavations was based upon analysis of the magnetometer map made for the summit of this mound made in 1984. The results of these excavations are presented in Chapter 4 on Mound A. These units were all screened with 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth and were given provenience numbers as listed in Appendix 1. As with all the earlier excavations at the site, all the 1987 pits were backfilled upon completion of the dig.

PLATE 1 AND PLATE 2



Mound A During 1987 Excavation



Excavation Unit 1

CHAPTER 3

EXCAVATION UNIT 1

A limited test excavation was conducted in the village area to recover a sample of artifacts and charcoal samples sufficient to date the village occupation (Plate 2). This was excavated, of course, before we realized that there were two major components at the site. To recover the greatest quantity of artifacts with the least amount of excavation, Unit 1 was located where the midden accumulation appeared to be the thickest.

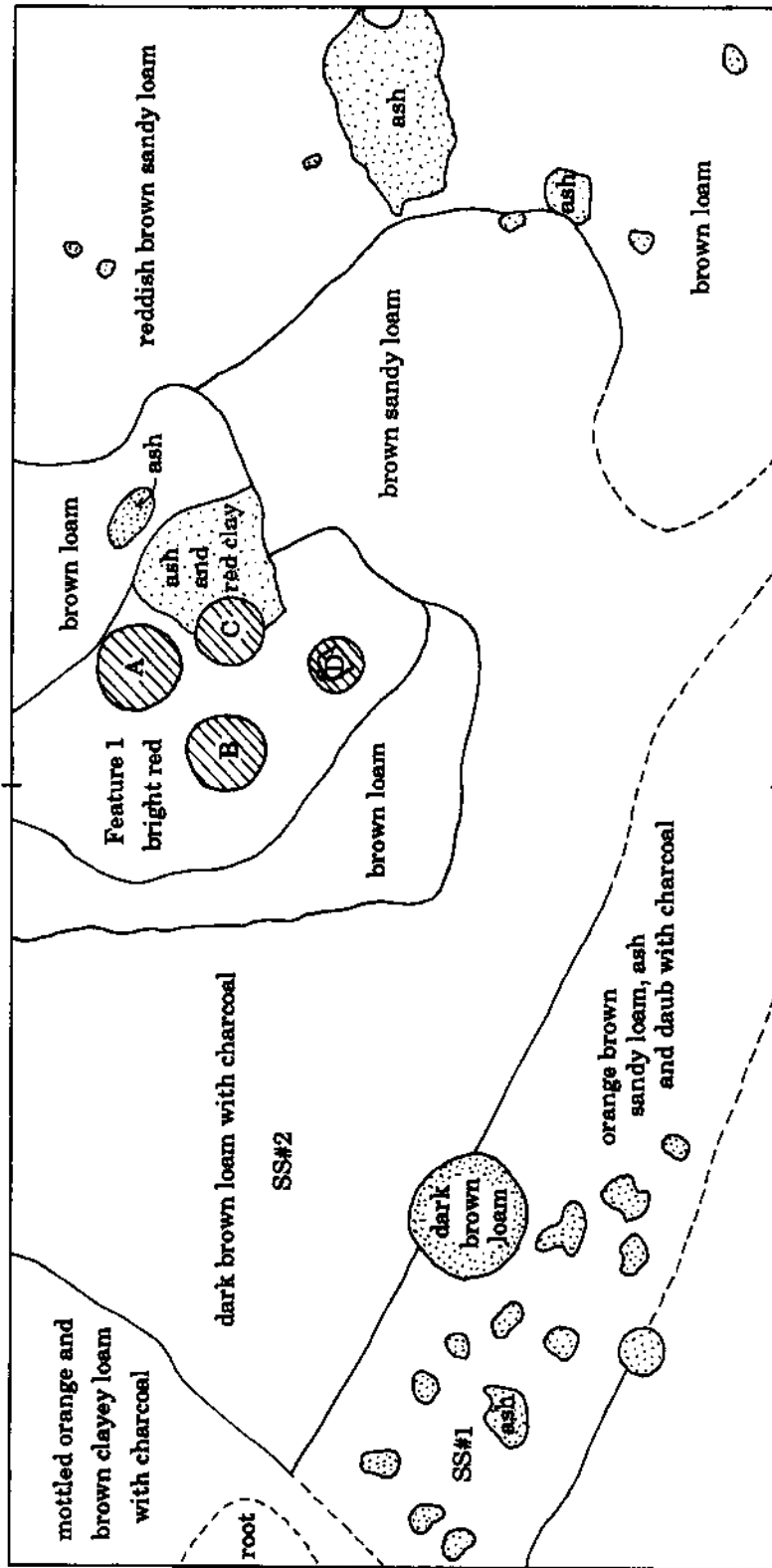
The richest village midden area, in terms of number of sherds recovered per post hole test, was just to the grid-southwest of Mound A. The post hole test at 700 North, 560 East produced many sherds and some fired clay daub. Small amounts of ash also were found in this post hole test. This showed the potential for recovering charcoal and suggested a feature might be located there. First, a 2 by 2 meter square was placed so that this post hole test was at the northwestern corner of the unit. This placed the square between 698 to 700 North and 560 to 562 East.

Remarkably, we began to encounter artifacts on the very surface of the excavation. To prepare for excavation, we had raked the forest litter from the surface of the square. Here we found potsherds lying all over the ground surface. Without question, the village test excavations produced most of the artifacts recovered from Little River. Excavation was initially in 10 centimeter levels and the general fill was dry screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Features began showing up very near the surface. These were isolated from each other and then excavated separately. In the northwestern part of the square a solid, discrete layer of ash became apparent at less than 10 centimeters below the surface. This was designated Feature 1.

The presence of an ash layer suggested that a burned structure may have been encountered. To understand what was clearly a complicated excavation we opened a second 2 by 2 meter square to the west of our initial one. This second square was located from 698 to 700 North and 558 to 560 East. We expanded to the west to define further the shape of the ash layer found in the original pit. The combined floor plan for both pits at the bottom of the first level is presented in Figure 6.

The ash layer was irregularly shaped and measured about 130 centimeter from east to west. Several potsherds were mapped on the feature's surface. Feature 1, first apparent less than 10 centimeters below the ground surface, bore no plow scars. In fact, plowscars were not recognized anywhere on the site. It appears highly probable that this site has never been plowed.

FIGURE 6



This feature was pedestalled and excavated separately from the surrounding matrix. In the southern half of Square 2, a roughly linear area of ash, with small lumps of daub and charcoal, was found oriented about 65 degrees west of grid north. This was intruded upon by at least one post mold. There were other small areas of ash distributed through both squares.

Figure 7 shows soils at the bottom of Level 2 in both squares. Below the surface of Feature 1 many disturbances, including several post molds and an area of bright red clay, were noted. Several charcoal specimens were taken for radiocarbon determination from Feature 1 (Appendix 5). Feature 1 was not an ash-filled pit. It was, instead, a thin but solid layer of ash approximately 5 centimeters in thickness. The southern part of Square 1 revealed another small area of ash. More post molds became evident as we excavated deeper.

Almost all the artifacts recovered were Dyar phase Lamar ceramics (Williams 1988). A few Woodland period sherds were recovered near the base of the midden, but these were rare. The ceramics from Excavation Unit 1 are listed in Table 1, while the few stone artifacts recovered are listed in Table 8.

The most important plan recorded for Excavation Unit 1 was the lowest one. The plan drawing for the bottom of the excavation is presented in Figure 8. The depth below surface for this last level varied from 30 to 40 centimeters. Many post molds intruded through apparently sterile bright orange brown clayey loam. Post molds, for the most part, are arranged within a broad linear band running from the northwestern to the southeastern part of the unit. Subsoil in this area consists of orange brown clayey loam. This band is bordered on the northeast and southwest by bright orange clay.

Post molds can be grouped according to characteristics of fill, size, and depths. Fill types included various shades of brown-humic soils, some with charcoal and some with ash. Post mold diameters varied from 10 to 22 centimeters. These posts apparently represent one wall of a burned and collapsed wattle and daub structure. The depths and fill types for these post holes are listed in Appendix 3. Burning of the structure must have been complete because no intact charred timbers were found in the unit.

About half a large pit extended from the western half of the north profile of Excavation Unit 1. On the western edge of this feature was a small corn cob filled pit. Both features were mapped when first recognized at a depth of 26 centimeters and were excavated separately from that level. The large pit, designated Feature 3, measured 80 centimeters from east to west. The top 20 centimeters of the feature consisted of dark brown sandy loam. Beneath the brown sandy loam, a thin layer of ash was underlain by a 5 to 7 centimeter thick solid layer of charcoal. Feature 3 contained several Dyar phase Lamar sherds, and one fragment of Woodland pottery. Feature 3 is likely a fire basin inside and associated with a structure dating to the Dyar phase. It also seems likely that

FIGURE 7

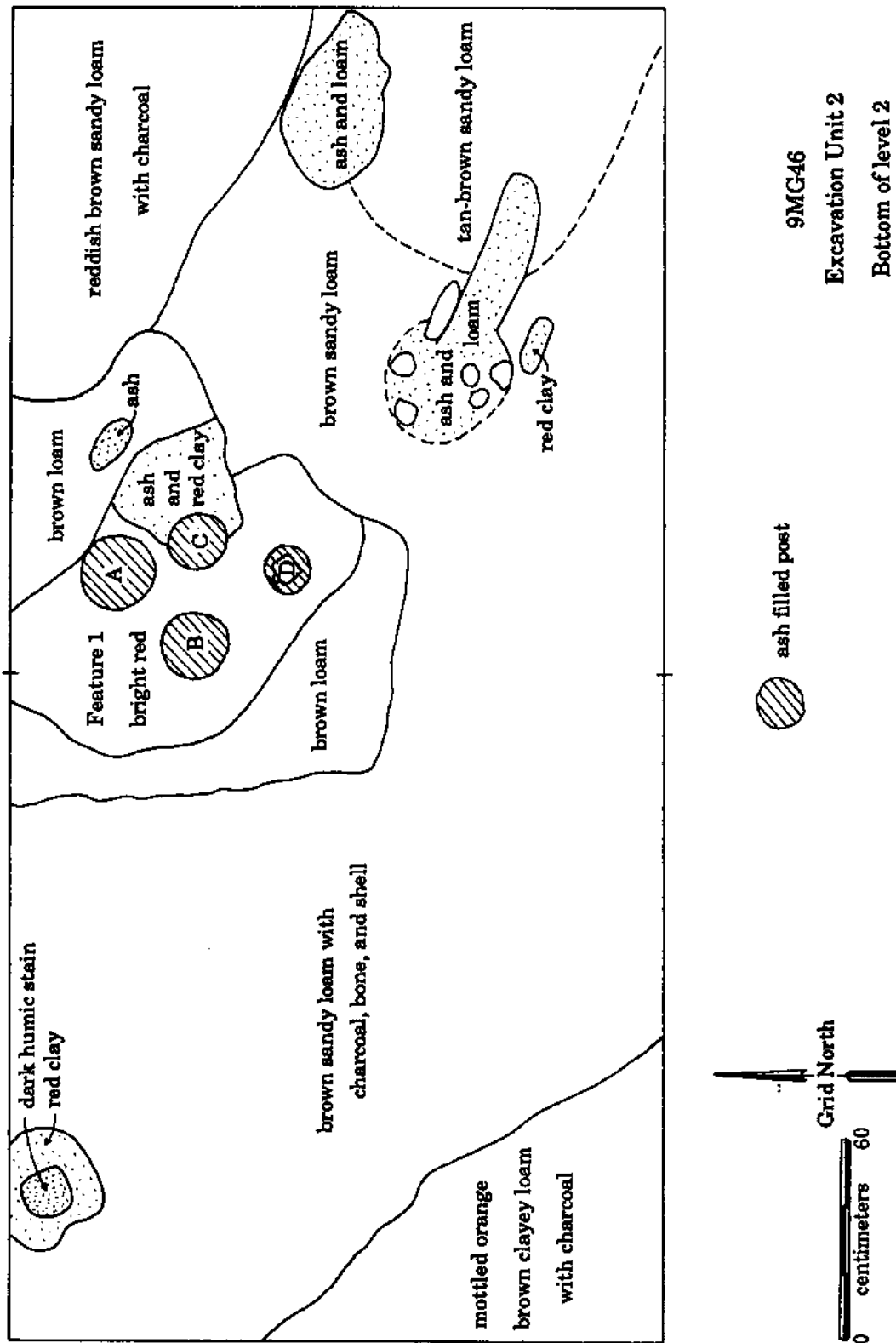
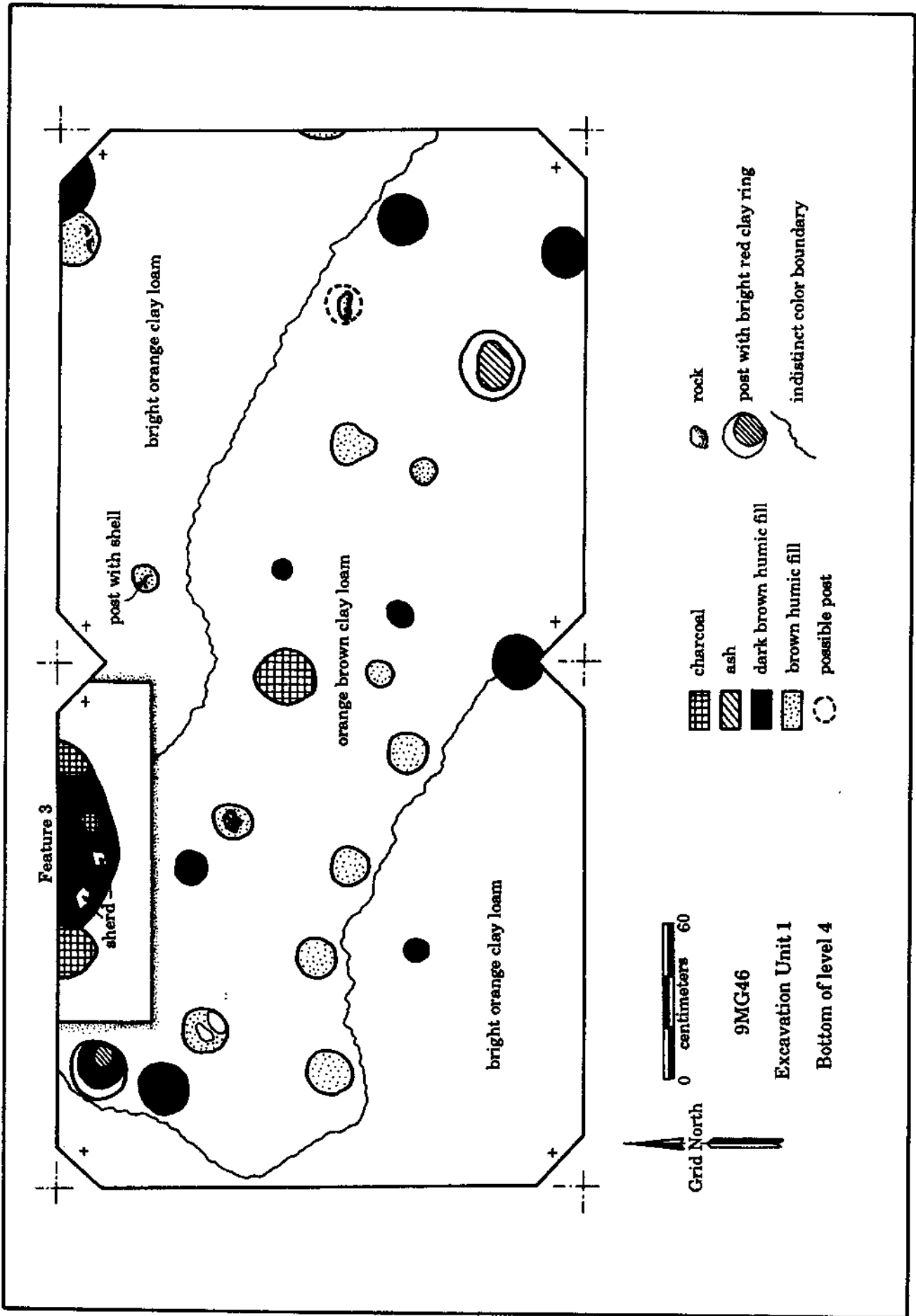


FIGURE 8



Feature 1 represents ash removed from Feature 3 and piled on its edge.

Four profiles of the completed Excavation Unit 1 are shown here in Figures 9 and 10. The major soil levels are brown to dark brown sandy loams. A few post molds show in profile beginning at 20 centimeters below the surface. Feature 3 shows on the north profile (Figure 9). Figure 9 also shows Feature 1 as a thin (ca. 5 centimeter) layer adjacent to and just east of Feature 3. The roots of an existing tree obliterate stratigraphy for a portion of the west profile.

We did not plan to investigate a Lamar period structure fully as part of our initial work, so we did not expand Excavation Unit 1. Excavations to determine the shape and size of the possible structure are to be conducted in the future. Because the site has seen so little disturbance, a structure here may be among the best preserved Lamar period houses known. In any event, it is clear that features are well preserved at Little River and that artifacts in this area of the site date primarily to the Dyar phase of the Lamar period (ca. A.D. 1530-1580).

FIGURE 9

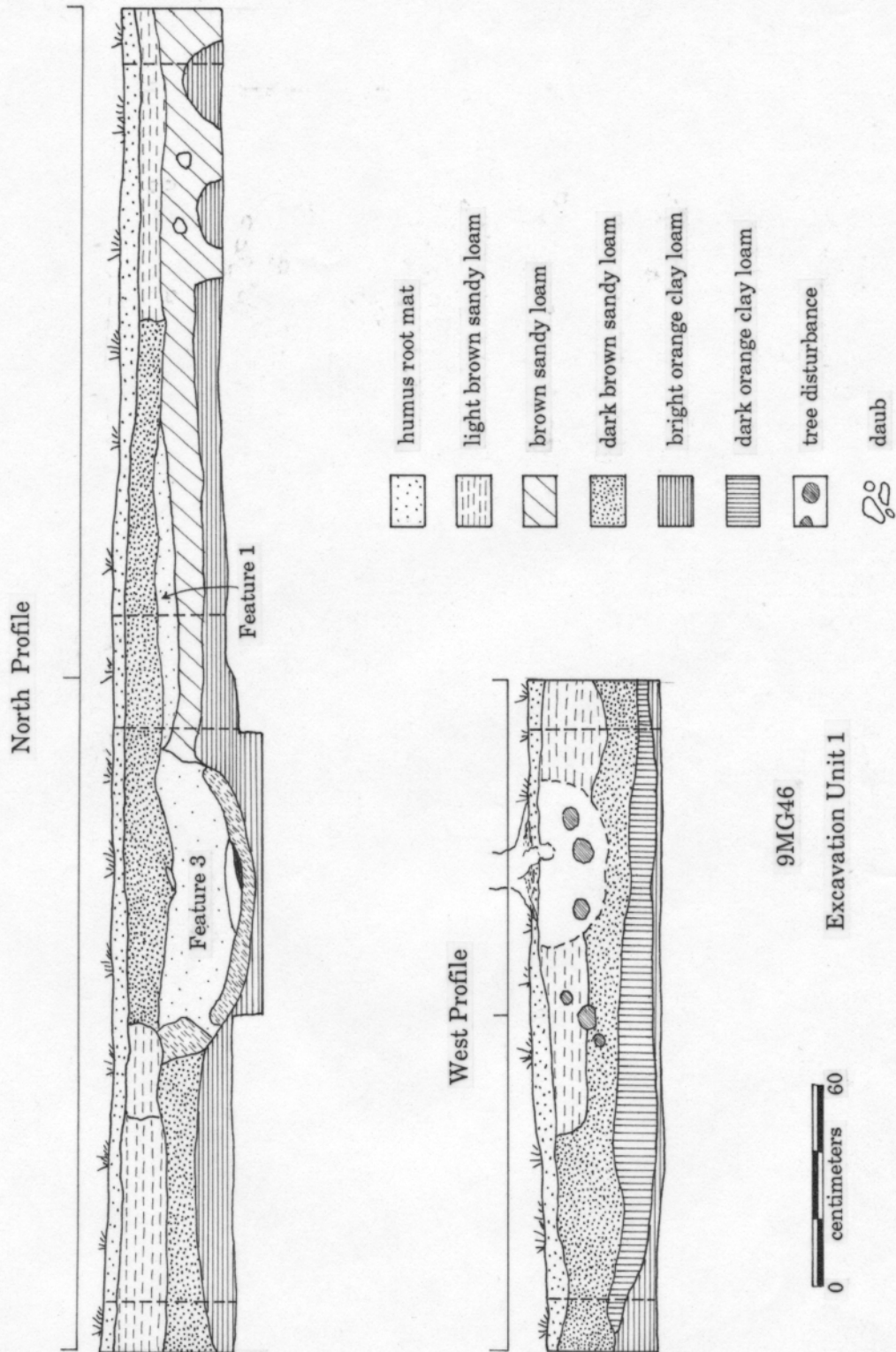
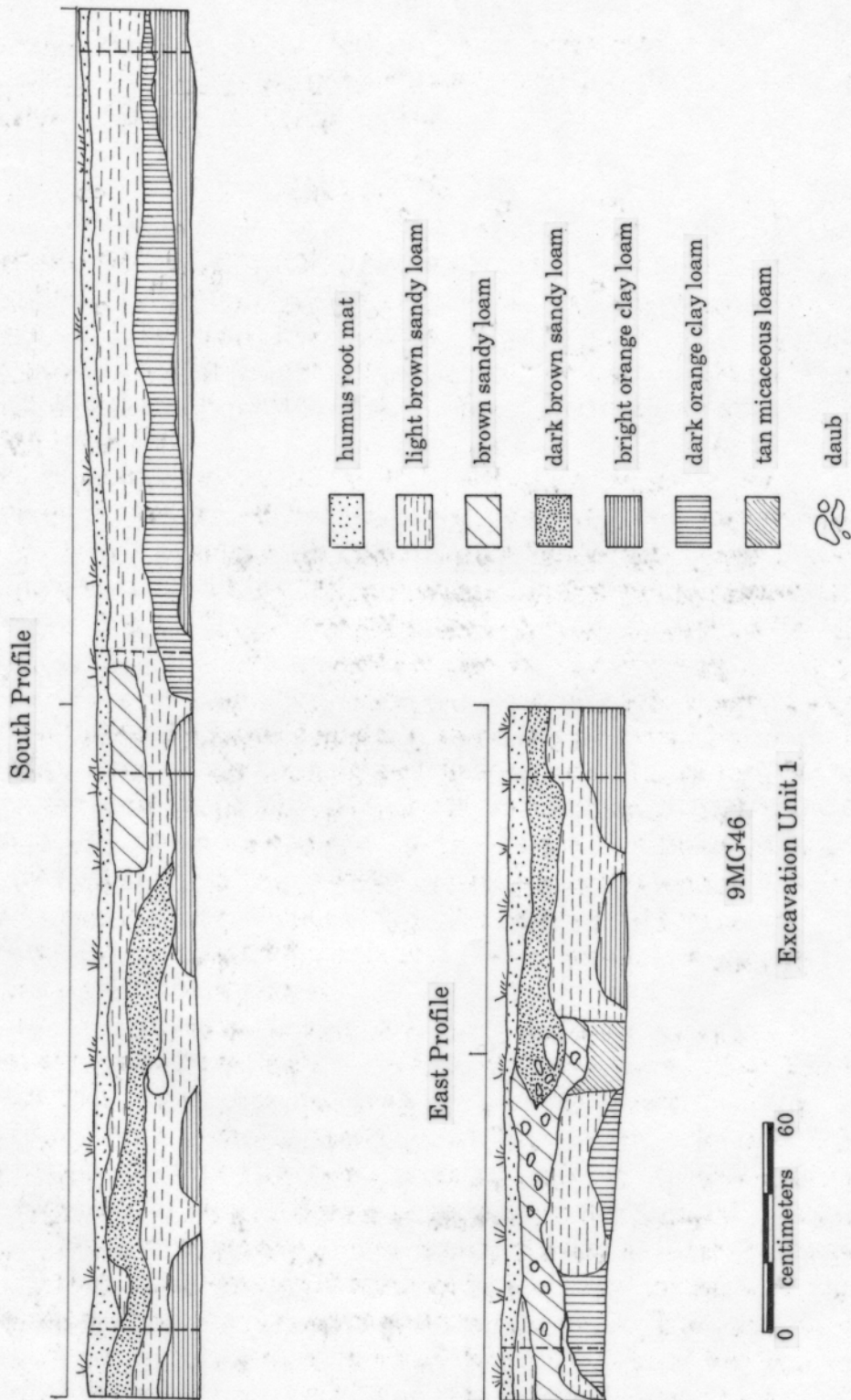


FIGURE 10



CHAPTER 4

MOUND A

This is the largest mound at the Little River site. Its center is at grid location 720 North, 585 East, or near the eastern side of the flat central part of the site and not far from the eastern bluff.

1984 RESEARCH

A contour map was made of the mound using a plane table and alidade placed at location 724 North, 584 East (Figure 11). The map was made from this location to avoid blocked sight lines because of the large and beautiful hickory trees on the mound's surface. Elevation measurements were taken along 16 radiating lines of sight to produce the map. Elevations were taken at 1 meter intervals along these lines.

As shown on the map, this mound is basically a truncated pyramid. The top is reasonably flat, with a slight rectangular elevation on a portion of the summit. Three of the corners of the mound are clearly rectangular in shape, but the grid southwestern corner is gently rounded. On the southern side of the mound is an area that, at first, appeared to be a part of a ramp leading to the summit of the mound. The odd shaped southwestern corner just mentioned made this ramp's identification uncertain, however. There are a few small round potholes on the top of the mound made by unknown persons. Fortunately, these are not extensive. The maximum height of the mound is 1.2 meters. Mound A is oriented at an angle of about 22.5 degrees off magnetic north and, thus, 22.5 degrees off our grid system for the site. In this orientation the maximum size of Mound A is 37 by 39 meters and the size of the top of the mound is 20 by 16 meters. The longer axis of the summit is in the east-west direction. Three medium size granite rocks (ca. 30 centimeters) were located on the edges of the mound and are marked on the map.

The first work done on Mound A after it had been mapped was a magnetometer survey of its summit. A rectangular area from 715 to 730 North and 578 to 593 East was selected for analysis. Readings were taken at 1 meter intervals over this 15 by 15 meter square area. This yielded a total of 272 readings (Appendix 2). The computer generated analyses of these data are presented in Figures 12 and 13. Figure 12 represents the "normal" printout where the high magnetometer values are printed as the darkest regions on the map, while Figure 13 shows the "inverted" printout in which the lowest values are the darkest. In studying both maps several patterns are clear. The most important is a large rectangular area that covers much of the area analyzed but at an angle of about 25-30 degrees to the site grid, the same as the village structure discussed

FIGURE 11

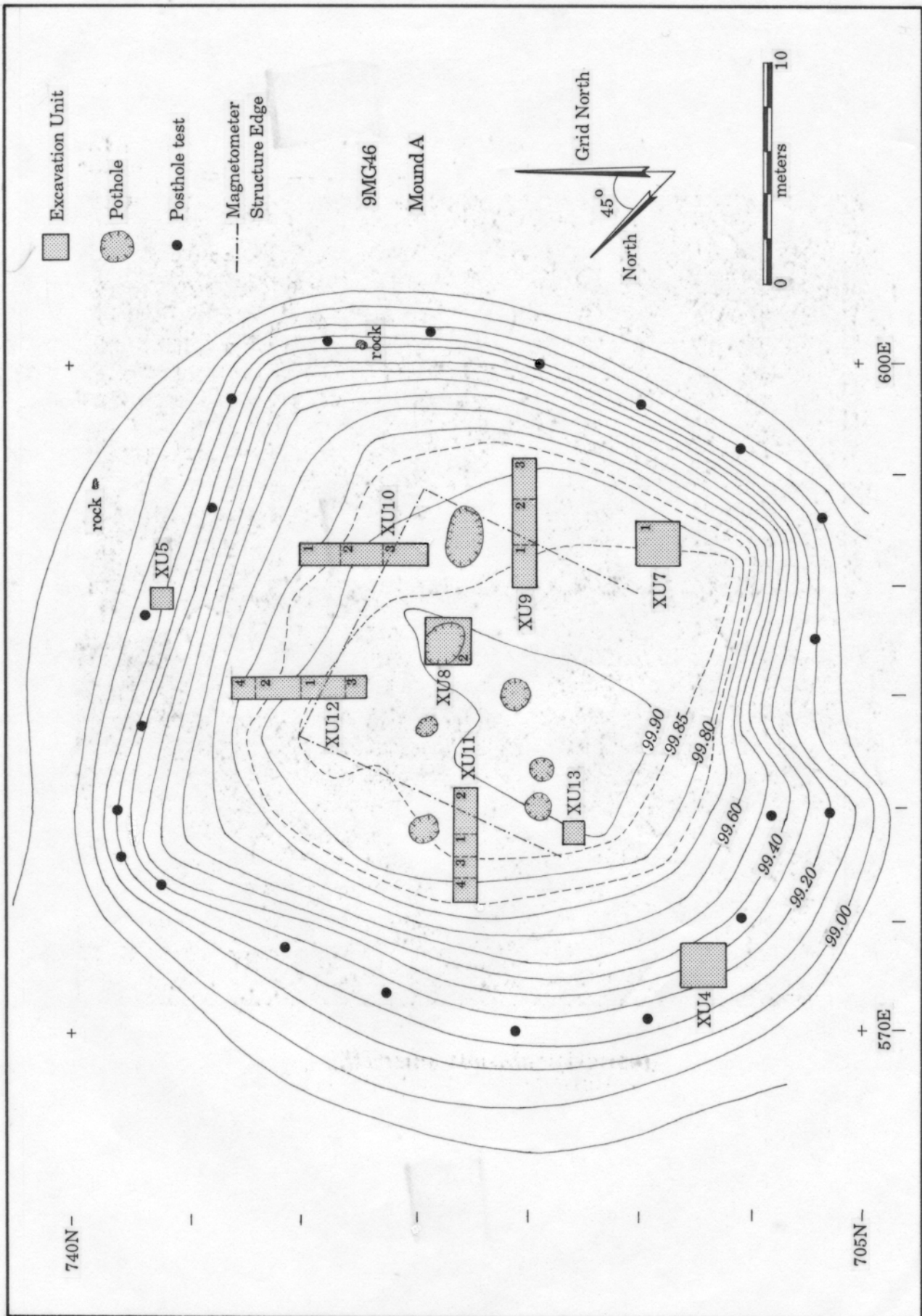
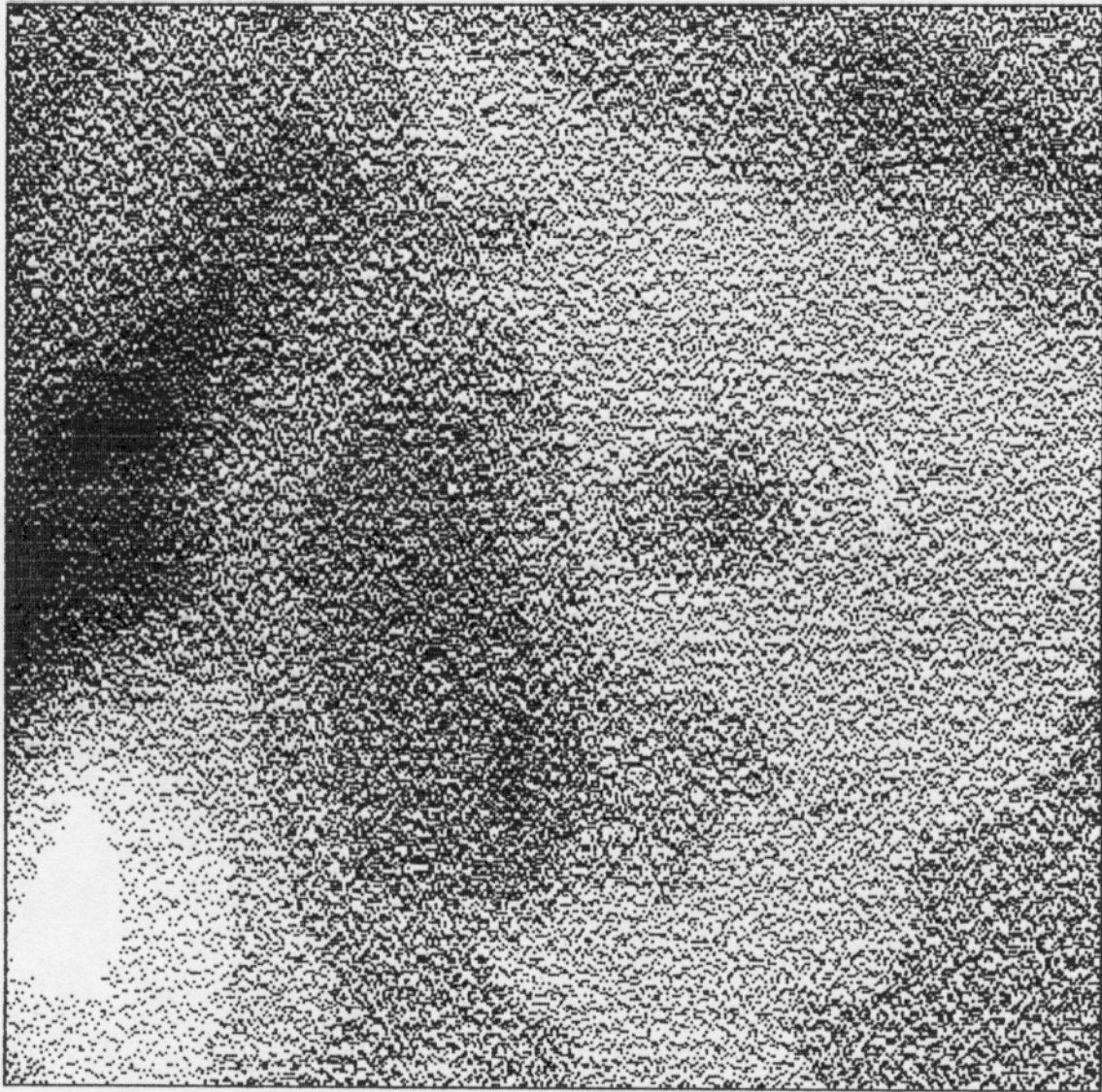


FIGURE 12

9MG46 Mound A

Data has been doubled 1 times the original.
Power = 1



Magnetometer Map (Normal)

FIGURE 13

9MG46 Mound A

Data set is inverted

Data has been doubled 1 times the original.

Power = 2



Magnetometer Map (Inverted)

earlier. On Figure 12 this shows as a lighter area that runs from a corner just south of the center of the northern side of the analysis unit, southeast to just north of the center of the eastern side of the area. From there the anomaly edge runs outside the magnetometer area, but apparently turns a right angle and comes back into the unit just south of the eastern side of the unit and again disappears outside the area in the eastern side of the southern boundary. The anomaly edge next reappears south of the center of the western side of the study area and courses straight back to the original corner. In all likelihood this large rectangular area represents the remains of a large rectangular structure (or structures) centered on the top of Mound A. The locations of the three clear walls of this structure are noted on the contour map of the mound (Figure 11).

Besides the structure itself, several other anomalies can be seen on the computer generated maps. On the center part of the western side of the analysis unit is an area of very high readings. This is just north of an area that has extremely low readings. These taken together are the signature for a large and powerful magnetic anomaly probably, located on the wall of the structure at the junction of the high and low areas of magnetic intensity. This may be an area along the wall that has a large amount of fired clay or may indicate a large hearth or some piece of metal.

Finally, there are several areas inside the structure that are represented on Figure 12 as darker, higher value areas. These areas might represent features inside the structure, but they also might represent disturbances in the pattern caused by the potholes at that point on the mound's surface.

The next stage in our analysis of Mound A was the excavation of a series of 19 post hole tests on the extreme outer edge of the mound. These tests were placed approximately 5 meters apart beginning on the northern side and continuing around the mound in clockwise direction. The locations of these tests are also noted on Figure 11. With this work we were looking for any areas where garbage had been systematically dumped off the mound. At Tugalo (Williams and Branch 1978, Duncan 1985), Dyar (Smith 1981), and Scull Shoals (Williams 1984) there were garbage dumps near the northeastern side of each mound. The soil from all 19 of these tests was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

Although a few sherds were found in most holes, the darkest midden soil was found in holes on the grid southwestern part of the mound in the strangely rounded corner discussed above. A second smaller area of black midden was found near the grid northwestern corner of the mound. The sherds from both areas were small, however, and no animal bone was noted. These post holes were dug before we excavated the excavation units in Mounds B and C and discovered that there was a substantial Swift Creek period occupation at the site. Thus we assumed that all the small sherds found in the Mound A post hole tests were of Lamar date.

Excavation Unit 4

We eventually decided to place a 2 by 2 meter excavation unit in the black midden area on the rounded grid southwestern corner of the mound. At the time we began this excavation unit, we believed that this corner had acquired its strange shape through the deposition of large amounts of garbage from the mound summit. This garbage presumably buried the corner and the other edge of the ramp.

The exact location of this 2 meter square (Excavation Unit 4) was on the down slope of the mound edge between grid locations 711 to 713 North and 582 to 584 East (Plate 3). There were a few Lamar sherds in the top level, but these were outnumbered by Woodland ceramics. In subsequent levels, Woodland ceramics were the only ceramics located. Further, as we deepened the excavation unit, several granite rocks were found piled in the southwestern quadrant of the square (Figure 14).

By probing outside the excavation unit with a metal probe we discovered that this pile of rocks formed a circular shape between 2 and 3 meters in diameter. The center of the pile is just southwest of the southwestern corner of our square. The total height of this pile of rocks was not above 40 centimeters. In short, this pile of rocks was a buried version of a type of rock pile that occurs by the thousands over much of piedmont Georgia and adjacent states. To our knowledge, however, none of these has ever been found completely buried under soil.

Although the function of these small rock piles is still controversial, it is possible that some of them were built over individual burials. We chose not to remove the rocks found in this excavation unit, however. Excavation of this feature would be best accomplished by first enlarging the unit to reveal the entire stone mound. Then the stones could be carefully removed in a complete, but time consuming process.

Figure 15 shows the south profile of Excavation Unit 4 with the stone mound in place. The soil levels here include a 10-15 centimeter thick brown humus zone and a 20 centimeter thick layer of dark brown loam over the rock pile. On the eastern side of the profile are smaller areas of mottled soil. The upper deposit is a reddish-orange clay and the lower is a dark brown soil with small quantities of charcoal flecks present.

We did not excavate the entire 2 by 2 meter excavation unit down to sterile soil because it would have meant removing many of the rocks from the rock pile just discussed. As a test to determine the additional depth to sterile, we deepened just the northeastern corner of the 2 meter test square. This 1 by 1 meter excavation unit was outside the area of the rocks. The north profile of the entire excavation unit, with the deeper northeastern corner, is illustrated here in Figure 16. The total depth of the excavation unit in the northeastern corner was

PLATE 3 AND PLATE 4

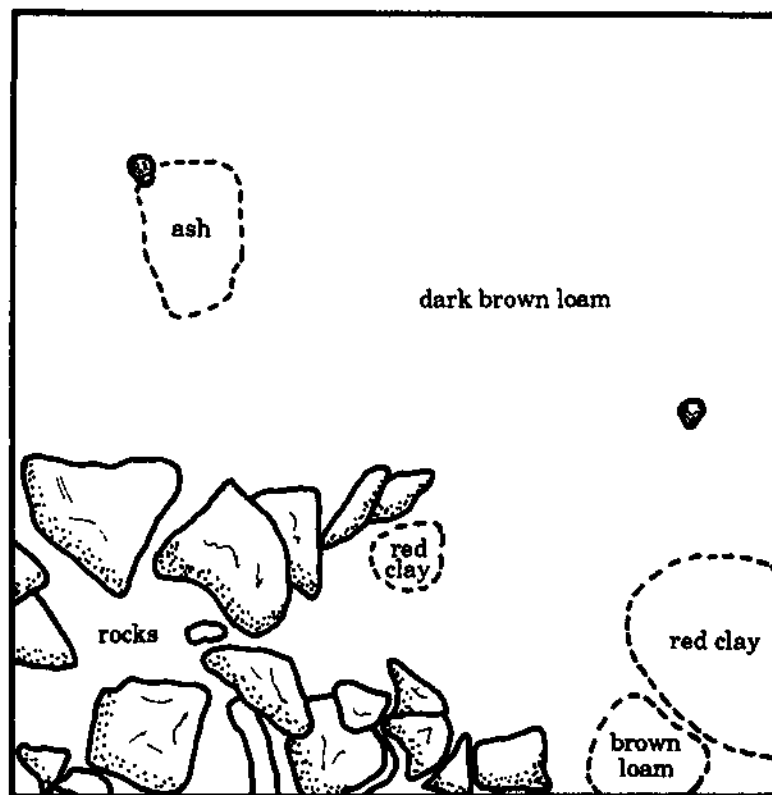


Excavation Unit 4



Excavation Unit 7

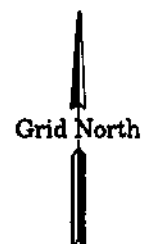
FIGURE 14



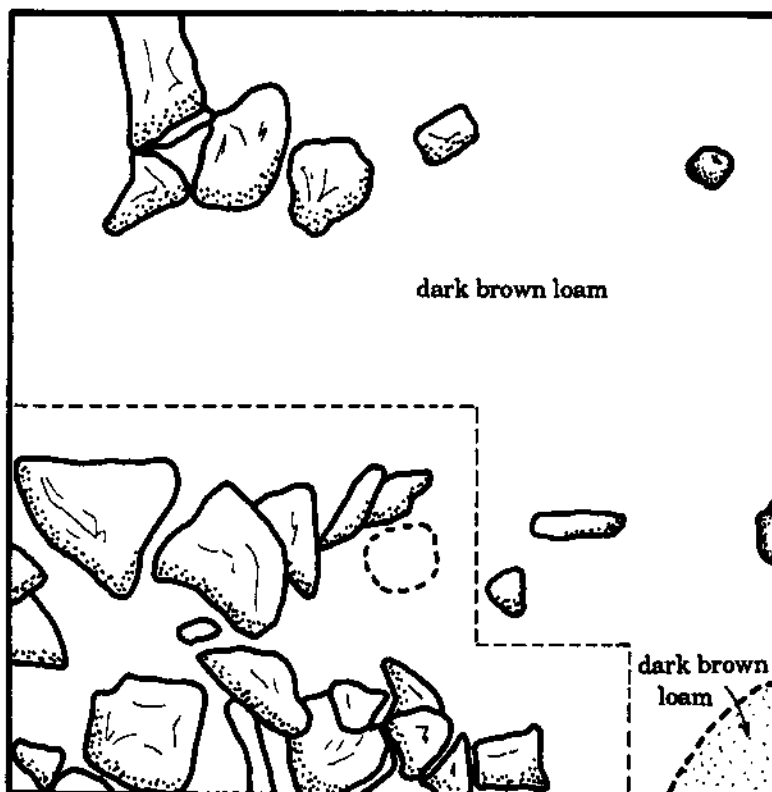
9MG46

Excavation Unit 4

Bottom of level 5



0 centimeters 60

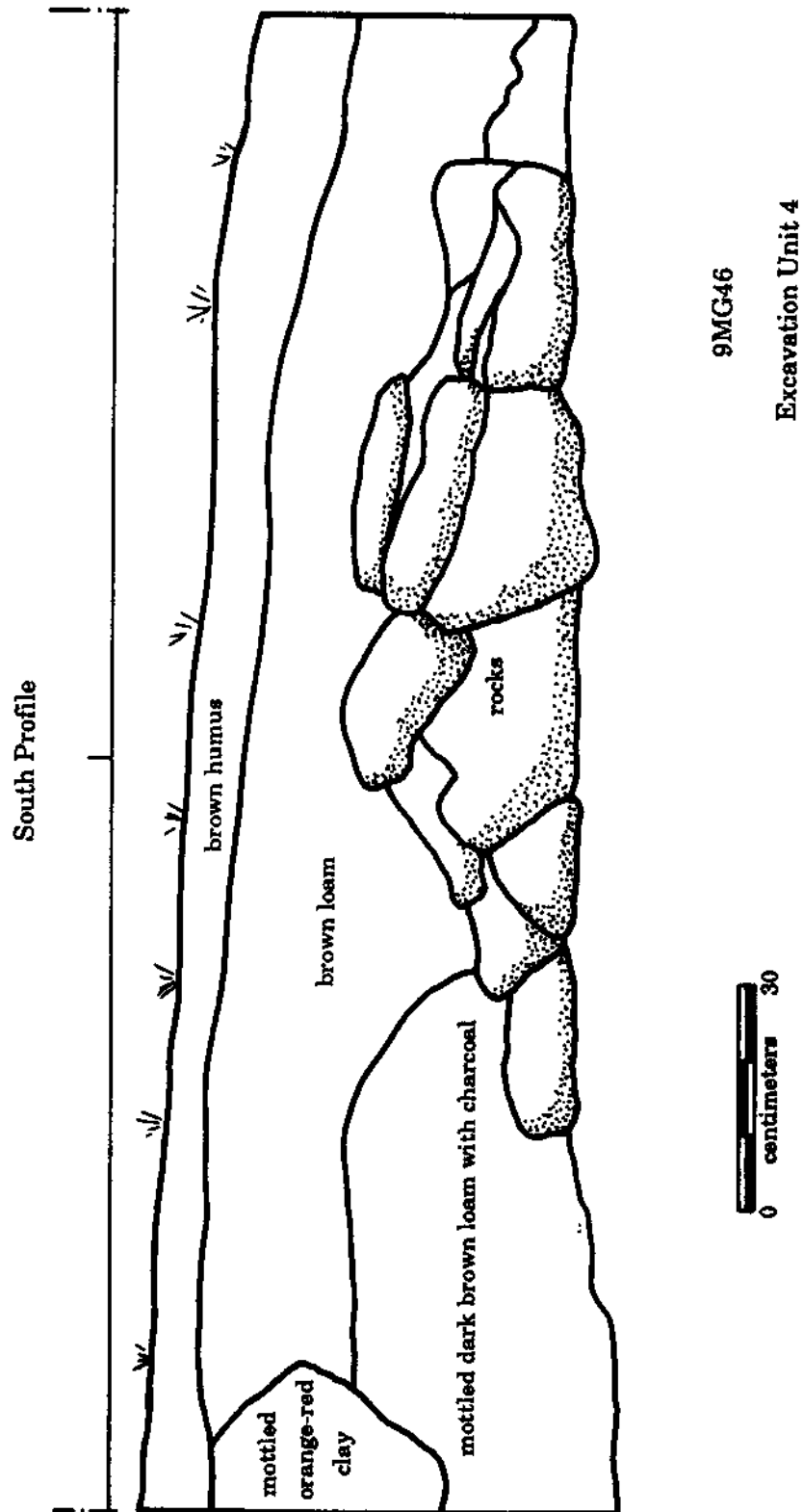


9MG46

Excavation Unit 4

Bottom of level 6

FIGURE 15



just over 90 centimeters. The levels present in the profile tended to grade into one another and lines separating levels were not sharp. Below the humus, Layer II was a zone of orange-brown sandy loam about 20 centimeters thick. Layer III was a 20 centimeter thick layer of brown loam and Layer IV was a 20-30 centimeter thick layer of dark brown loam with a few small lumps of red clay. These clay lumps were not daub, but unmodified sterile clay lumps. Layer V was a 20 centimeter thick layer of grayish-brown loam and Layer VI was an orange-brown clay loam that graded slowly into sterile orange red clay. The premound soil is probably represented by Layer V, but this is not certain.

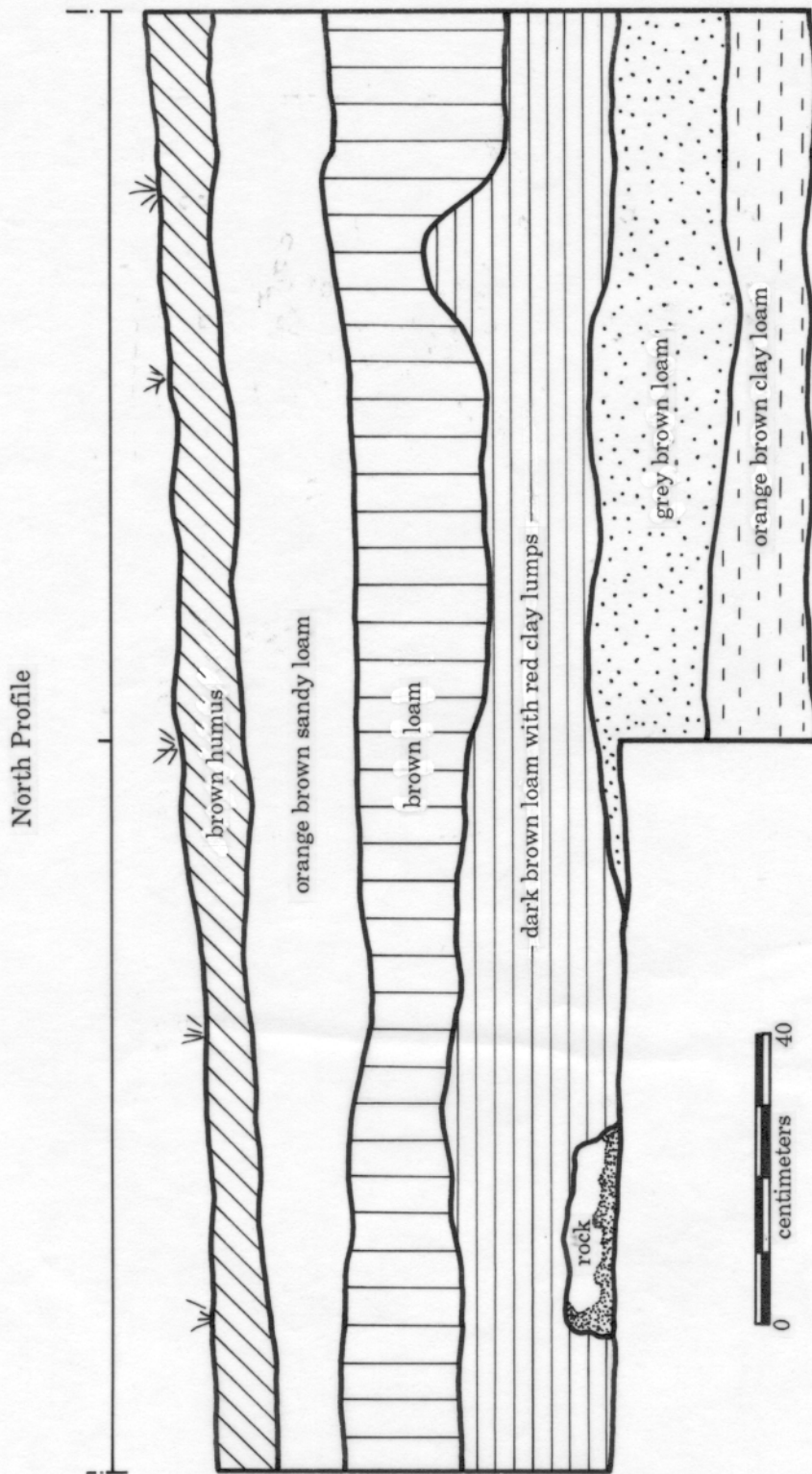
The discovery that almost all the materials recovered in this strangely shaped part of Mound A were Woodland in date put a different light on interpreting the rest of the mound. Several potential explanations were brought to mind. These included: (1) that the entire mound was Woodland in date, (2) that the Lamar people had added onto an existing Woodland mound, (3) that the Lamar people had built the mound using almost pure Woodland midden soil gathered from the hilltop, and (4) that the mound was a Swift Creek period mound with a Lamar structure built on its summit. The probable presence of a large rectangular structure on the summit of Mound A, based upon the magnetometer data, suggested that this structure dated to the Lamar period, since few structures of this style are not known for Woodland period flat-topped mounds. The rock pile, however, is a form that is commonly believed to date to the Woodland period.

Excavation Unit 5

To test Mound A further, but to avoid complex excavations on the unplowed top, we placed a 1 by 1 meter excavation unit on the grid northeastern edge of the mound where a few Lamar sherds had been located in post hole tests. This excavation unit (Number 5) was at grid location 735.5 to 736.5 North and 589 to 590 East. The unit was taken to a depth of only 50 centimeters before sterile orange-red clay was detected. The soil in the entire excavation unit was a light brown loam and no profile development was detected. Sherds recovered included both Lamar and Woodland types all the way to the bottom. The presence of Lamar materials all the way to the bottom supported the idea that this portion of the mound was not built in Woodland times. The Woodland materials in the fill were likely gathered from the village with the dirt used to make the mound. There is no obvious borrow pit for the soil used to construct Mound A visible on the site.

The ceramics from Mound A, Excavation Unit 4, are listed in Table 4 and those from Test Unit 6 are listed in Table 6. The lithics from Test Unit 4 are presented in Table 11 and those from Test Unit 6 are recorded in Table 13.

FIGURE 16



9MG46

Excavation Unit 4

1987 RESEARCH

As mentioned in the introduction, we made much progress between the 1984 excavations and 1987 in understanding the growth of the Oconee Province. After the 1984 excavations, we were only partially confident that Mound A was a Lamar mound rather than a Swift Creek one. To understand the history of Mississippian growth in the Oconee Valley, it became more critical for us to determine with more confidence whether Little River should be included as a Lamar mound center or not. Thus, we came back to the site in the early summer of 1987 with the express purpose of answering that question.

The first thing we did was to use the magnetometer maps from 1984 (Figures 12 and 13) to mark the suspected location of the summit structure on the ground. We were aided in this since several of our wooden stakes from the 1984 work were still in place, albeit completely rotten. This fact made it simple to stake out the suspected structure location.

Excavation Unit 7

We believed that an excavation unit was needed to penetrate the mound completely, but we did not want to disturb too much of the hoped-for floor of the summit building. It was noticed that the grid southeastern corner of the mound was the highest part of the mound and that there was enough room for a 2 by 2 meter excavation unit to be excavated without cutting any trees at one location. This was laid out as Excavation Unit 7 (Plate 4).

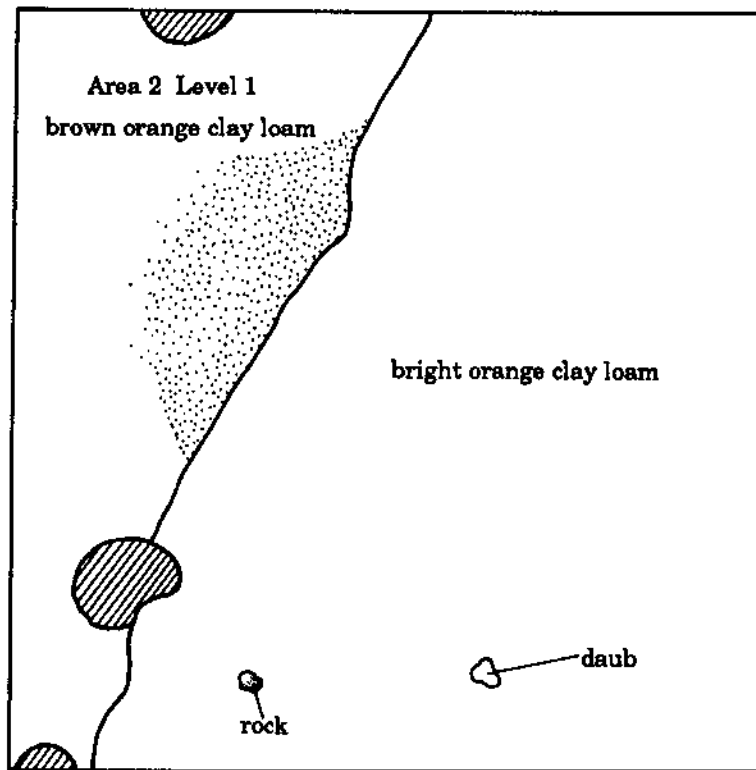
The grid coordinates for this excavation unit were from 713 to 715 North and 591 to 593 East. We began the excavation in 10 centimeter levels, but after about 30 centimeters, the stratigraphy became somewhat confusing (Figure 17). The eastern portion of the bottom was formed of a sterile looking red clay, which contained no artifacts. We dug this layer out without screening it further. It went unmodified down to the premound topsoil at a depth of over a meter.

After having taken this sterile looking red clay out we were left with what appeared to be the corner of another mound stage in the western part of the excavation unit (Figure 18). This was excavated by 10 centimeter levels until it was taken down to the level of the rest of the excavation unit. The premound midden was screened separately.

The final floor plan, after true sterile soil had been reached, is shown in Figure 19. A large rectangular and water worn rock covered one charcoal filled post hole. There were a few other post molds in the bottom, but they formed no clear pattern.



The north and west profiles of the unit are shown in Figures 20 and 23. These both clearly show the earlier stage mound corner, Layer xx. The much simpler South and East profiles are shown in Figures 21 and 22. Both profiles

FIGURE 17



0 centimeters 60



-  postmold orange brown sandy clay loam with charcoal
-  mottled orange brown clay loam

9MG46

Excavation Unit 7

Base of zone 2, Level 2

are dominated by the thick red clay outer buttress layer of the apparent final mound stage.

There were no Lamar sherds found in this excavation unit except in the very top layers. The premound midden had Swift Creek period material only.

Excavation Unit 8

We were not prepared to conduct a full excavation of the structure on the suspected summit of the mound and therefore, did not want to disturb it very much. This was because we hoped to excavate it completely in the future. But we did want to see what the structure of the mound was at or near the center of the mound. To do this we took advantage of the largest of the small potholes that had placed on the summit years earlier. We laid out a 2 meter square around it and began Excavation Unit 8 (Plate 5). The exact grid location was from 722.5 to 724.5 North and 586.5 to 588.5 East.

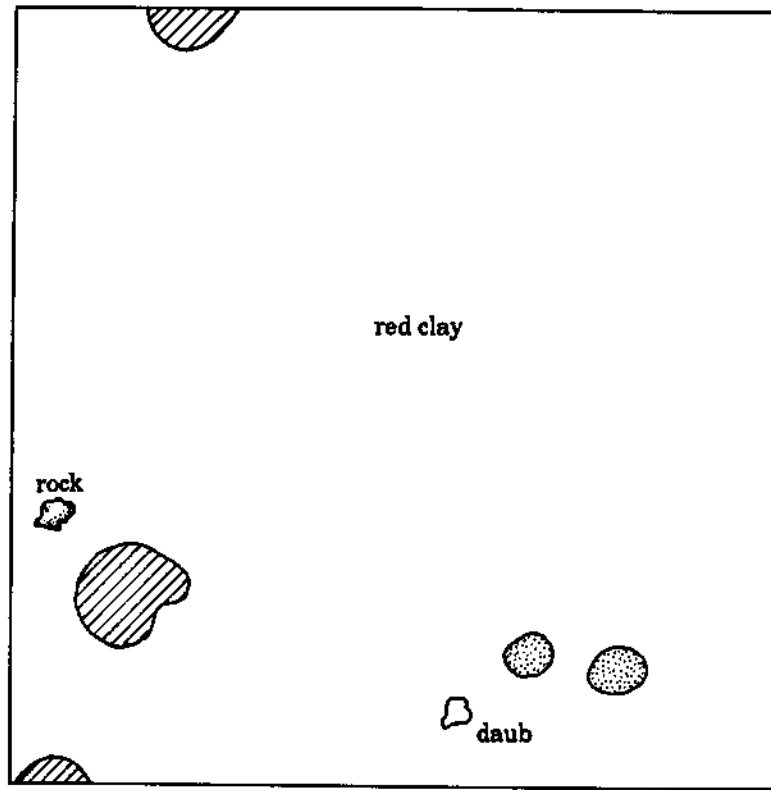
We first cleaned out the pothole to its original depth. It turned out to be somewhat deeper than was suspected and tapered in a funnel shaped fashion to a depth of about 60 centimeters. It stopped well above the bottom of the mound. This procedure was done first to preclude the intrusion of sherds from the top into lower layers upon renewed excavation.

After the pothole had been cleaned out we began excavating the intact mound fill in 10 centimeter levels. The upper levels had much less soil that was intact than did the lower levels because of the tapering nature of the pothole in the center. The final several levels were intact, however.

The soils of Excavation Unit 8 near the center of the Mound A were very different from Excavation Unit 7 on the mound southeastern corner. From top to bottom the soil was a rich black midden. There was rich Swift Creek period premound midden in the bottom of Unit 8. Below this, several post holes were revealed in the sterile subsoil. These are shown here in Figure 24.

Because the pothole went to the edges of the excavation unit at the surface, there was no clear evidence of a summit structure in the profiles of the unit (Figures 25-28). They do, however, show some very revealing patterns. The bulk of the mound appears to have been built in two stages. The first stage is composed of very black midden, apparently basket loaded, and raised to a height of about 60 centimeters. The second stage, forming the rest of the mound height at its center, was formed from a dark midden that was several shades lighter than the midden forming the first mound stage. Most of the sherds found in these midden deposits were of Swift Creek styles. Of great importance in the interpretation of the mound, however, a few Lamar Incised sherds were found in context under or in the very first part of the mound.

FIGURE 18



0 centimeters 60



postmold orange brown sandy clay loam with charcoal



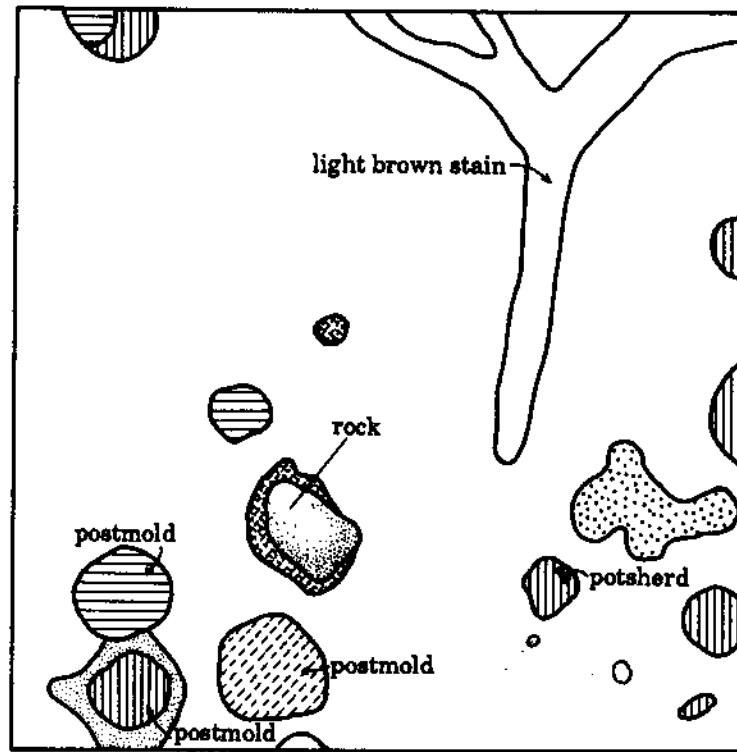
postmold dark brown sandy loam with charcoal

9MG46

Excavation Unit 7







Base of zone 2, Level 3

FIGURE 19



0 centimeters 60

▲ Grid North

-  dark brown loam
-  mottled orangish brown clay loam
-  mottled light brownish orange clay loam
-  brown loam with large amounts of charcoal
-  mottled red orange brown clay
-  brown loam with charcoal

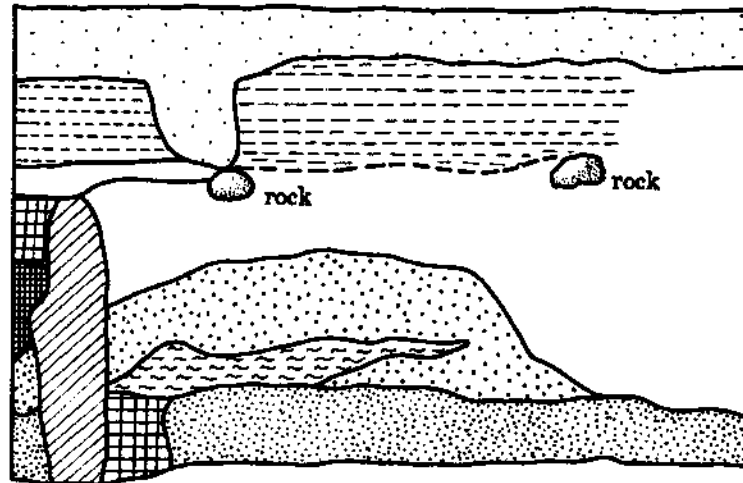
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Excavation Unit 7










Mound A

FIGURE 20

North Profile



0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  orange brown clay
-  mottled red and orange clay heavily basket loaded
-  chocolate brown loam
-  ashy brown loam
-  orange brown loam
-  orange clay
-  dark brown loam
-  heavily mottled orange, brown, and grey clays

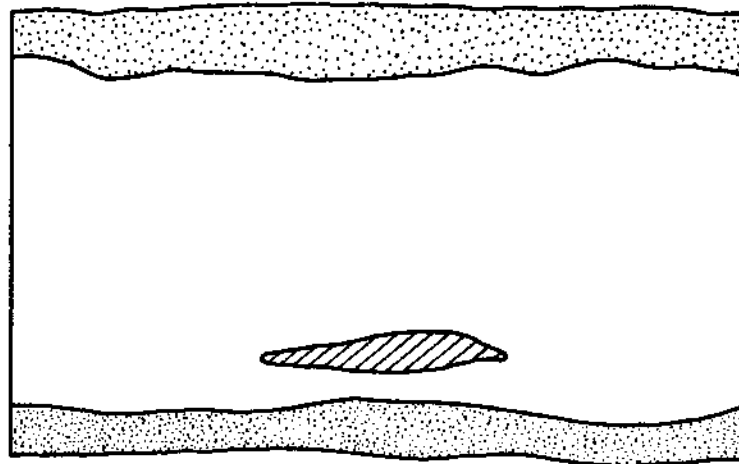
9MG46

Excavation Unit 7





Mound A

FIGURE 21

East Profile



0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  brown loam with charcoal
-  dark brown loam
-  mottled red and orange clay heavily basket loaded

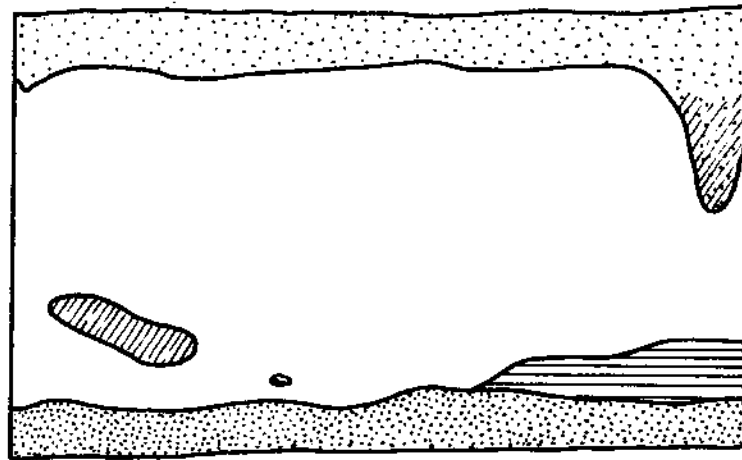
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Excavation Unit 7






Mound A

FIGURE 22

South Profile



0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  mottled red and orange clay heavily basket loaded
-  light brown loam
-  chocolate brown loam
-  dark brown loam

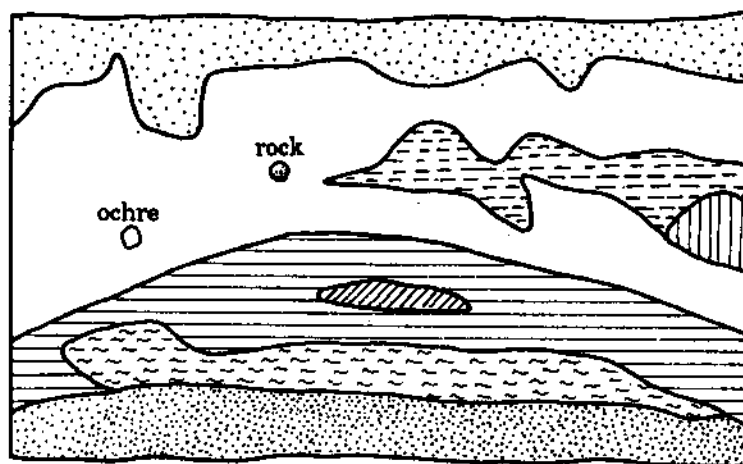
9MG46

Excavation Unit 7









Mound A

FIGURE 23

West Profile



0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  mottled red and orange clay heavily basket loaded
-  mixed orange clay and brown loam
-  orange brown loam
-  chocolate brown loam
-  mixed orange clay and chocolate brown loam
-  ashy brown loam
-  dark brown loam

9MG46

Excavation Unit 7

Mound A

PLATE 5



Excavation Unit 8

The North and West profiles (Figures 25 and 28) show other interesting things. The edge of an apparent wattle and daub structure is visible on these profiles at the level just below the first stage of the mound. This was not noticed in the horizontal excavations, but it is clear from the profiles. Also, by drawing a line from the point on the edge of the daub area on the north profile to the edge of the daub on the west profile, we can estimate the angle of the structure represented in these profiles. As it turns out, this angle is the same as that revealed by the magnetometer and identified as a structure on the summit of the mound itself. In both profiles, there is also slight evidence of a daub concentration and probable structure on the top of the first mound stage and below the second stage.

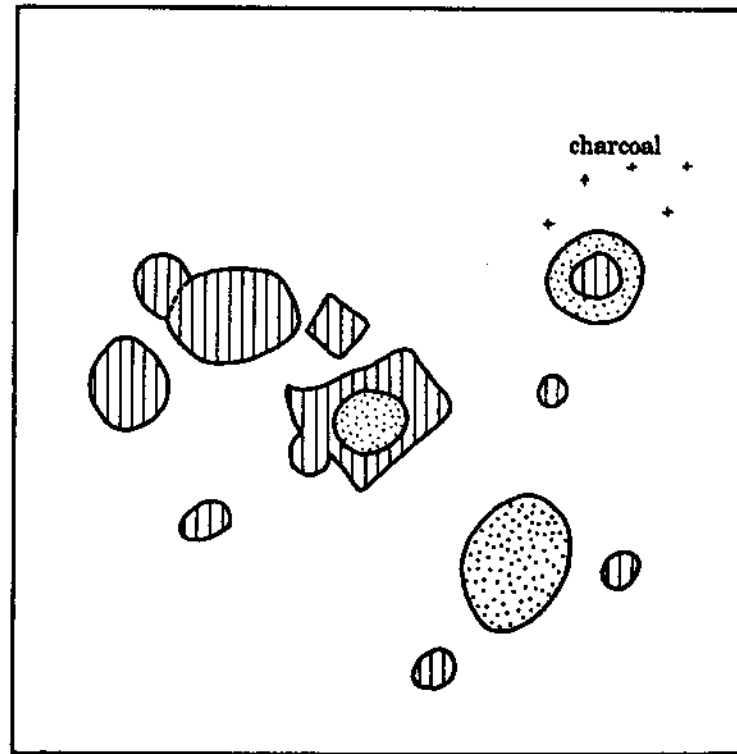
MOUND CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Given the evidence from Units 7 and 8, the best solution to how and when this mound was constructed is as follows. First, a wattle and daub structure, probably rectangular in shape, was built in the area where the mound was eventually to be located. After a period of time it was apparently burned and buried under the first mound stage. The soil for this stage was apparently gathered up from the surface midden in the area around the mound and included the Swift Creek period sherds already present in that soil. The first mound was oriented the same way that the earlier house had been oriented.

A new wattle and daub structure was placed atop this first mound. In due course, this structure burned and was buried under the second mound stage. This was also formed by gathering midden from the village around the mound. Since it was not as dark as the first stage may be explained in the following manner. If midden gathered for the second stage was gathered from the same area as that for the first stage, the first gathering may have taken the richest and blackest of the midden and the second would be left with a less dark less rich midden from slightly deeper in the soil.




Because the midden soil used to form the bulk of the center of the mound would have eroded easily, the Lamar Indians placed a buttress of hard red clay outside the second mound stage. This erosion resistant red clay is the reason the mound has retained such sharp edges, particularly of the eastern side, even to this day. We still are not certain about the relationship of the strangely shaped southwestern corner of the mound to the rest of Mound A. This will require more extensive testing in the future.

FIGURE 24



0 centimeters 60

▲ Grid North

-  dark brown loam with charcoal
-  mottled brownish orange clay loam with charcoal
-  dark brown loam with charcoal

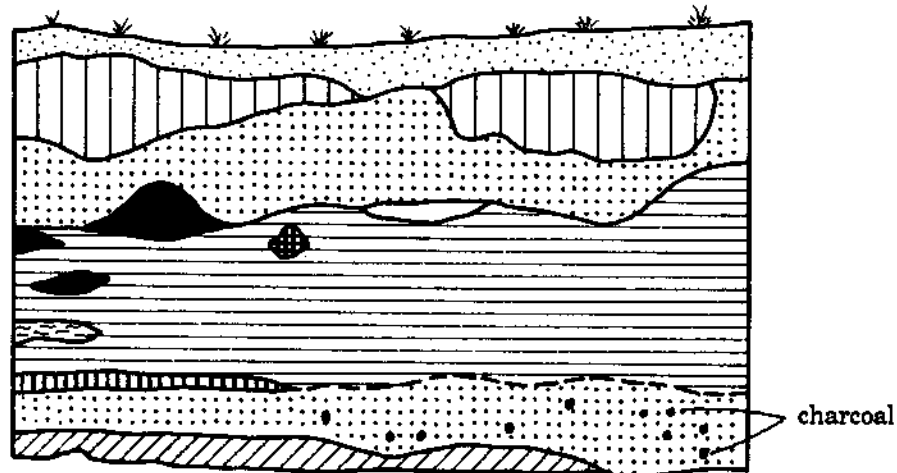
9MG46

Excavation Unit 8











Mound A

FIGURE 25

North Profile



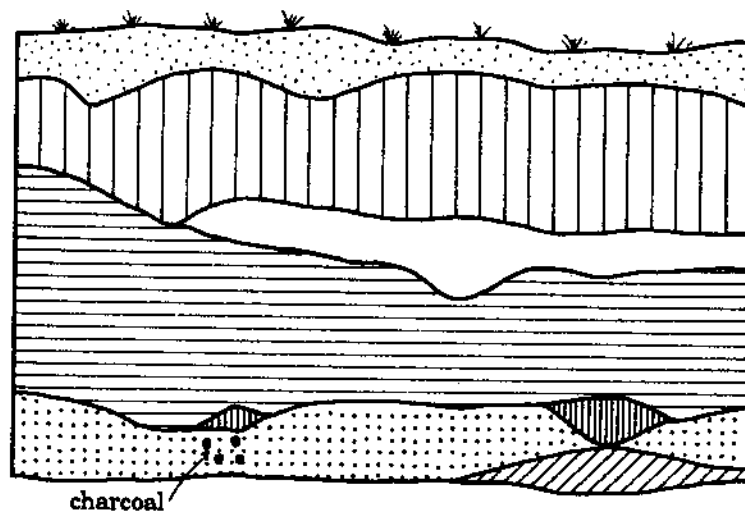
0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  reddish brown loam
-  brown loam
-  mixed brown loam and yellow sand
-  mixed brown loam, yellow and orange sandy loam
-  orange and yellow sandy loam
-  chocolate brown loam
-  ashy brown loam
-  brownish red loam
-  orange clay loam








9MG46
Excavation Unit 8
Mound A

FIGURE 26

East Profile

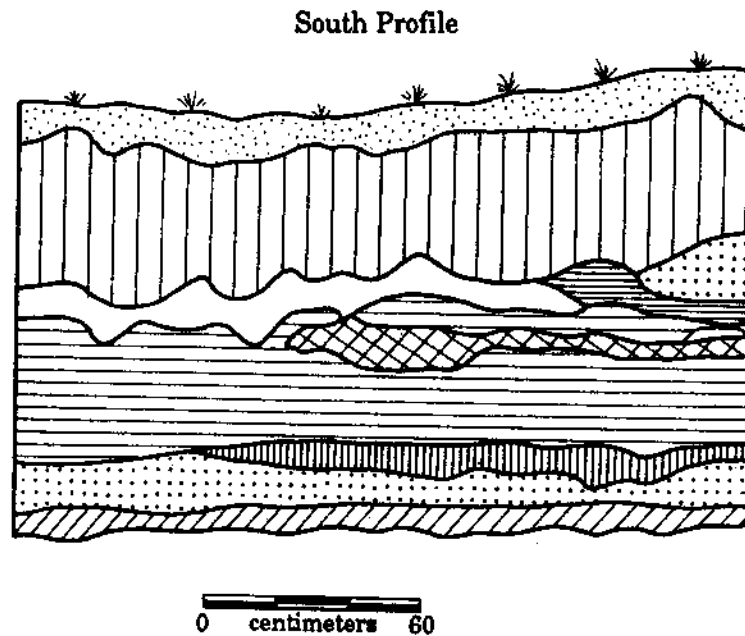











0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  reddish brown loam
-  mixed brown loam and orange and yellow sandy loam
-  chocolate brown loam
-  mixed brown loam and red clay with daub and charcoal
-  brown loam
-  brown-red loam

9MG46
Excavation Unit 8
Mound A

FIGURE 27

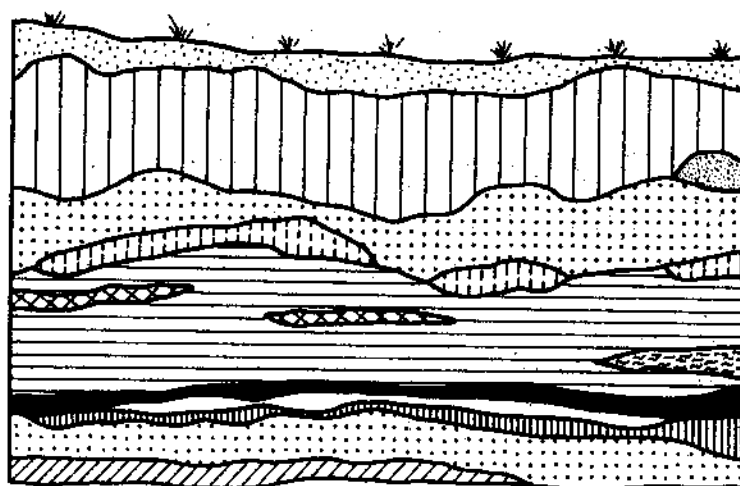


-  dark brown humus
-  reddish brown loam
-  mixed orange sandy loam with chocolate brown loam with some yellow flecks
-  brown loam
-  mixed chocolate brown loam and yellow sandy loam
-  chocolate brown loam
-  mixed yellow sand and chocolate brown loam
-  mottled brown loam
-  brownish red loam













9MG46
Excavation Unit 8
Mound A

FIGURE 28

West Profile



0 centimeters 60

-  dark brown humus
-  reddish brown loam
-  brown loam
-  mixed yellow sand and brown loam with orange clay flecks
-  chocolate brown loam
-  orange and yellow sandy loam
-  mottled brown loam and red clay with daub
-  mixed brown loam
-  mixed yellow sand and chocolate brown loam
-  brownish red loam
-  dark brown loam
-  ashy brown loam

9MG46

Excavation Unit 8

Mound A

Excavation Units 9-12

While we were not prepared to excavate the suspected summit structure on Mound A completely in 1987, it was essential to verify that a structure was present in the area suggested by the magnetometer survey. To do this, but not to jeopardize any future attempts to expose the structure (or structures) completely, we adopted the following excavation scheme.

A series of four trenches were placed at different places on the summit so that each crossed from the outside to the inside the area defined by the magnetometer. All the trenches were 1 meter wide. They were excavated in two meter long sections for purposes of artifact collection. All trenches (except one small test) were taken to a depth of only 10 centimeters.

The first trench (Provenience 9) was excavated in three sections, each 1 by 2 meters in length (Plate 6). This trench was located on the grid eastern side of the mound between grid coordinates 719.5 to 720.5 North and 590 to 596 East and thus ran in a grid east-west direction. A portion of this trench was deepened to define the floor of the upper structure better. The northern half (.5 meter wide) of the western 4 meters of the trench was deepened to 30 centimeters and the western 2 meters was deepened an additional 10 centimeters to a total depth of 40 centimeters. The structure floor was only moderately clear in the resulting profile (Figure 29 and 30).

Trench 2 ran in a grid north-south direction and was also formed from three 1 by 2 meter sections (Plate 7). The grid coordinates were from 724-730 North and from 591-592 East. The artifacts from this trench are listed as Provenience 10.

The third trench was excavated in a slightly different manner. It was begun as a single 1 by 1 meter square, was expanded to the east with a 1 by 2 meter unit, and then was expanded to the west with two separate 1 by 1 meter squares. This created a trench that was a total of 1 by 5 meters in size (Plate 8). This trench was located on the grid western side of the mound summit. The grid coordinates of this east-west oriented trench were from 722-723 North and 576-581 East. The artifacts from here are listed under Provenience 11.

The fourth and final trench was, like Trench 2, placed on the northern side of the mound and oriented in a north-south direction (Plate 9). It was placed to the northwest of that trench at grid coordinates 727-733 North and 585-586 East. This trench was created from two center 2 by 1 meter units, each of which had a single 1 by 1 meter unit added to its end. The artifacts from the trench were given artifact Provenience 12.

The floor plans for these trenches are shown in Figures 29 and Figures 31-33. All the trenches had two areas evident in their floor plans--an area on their outside end that had a brown soil and an area on the inside that had

PLATE 6 AND PLATE 7



Excavation Unit 9



Excavation Unit 10

FIGURE 29

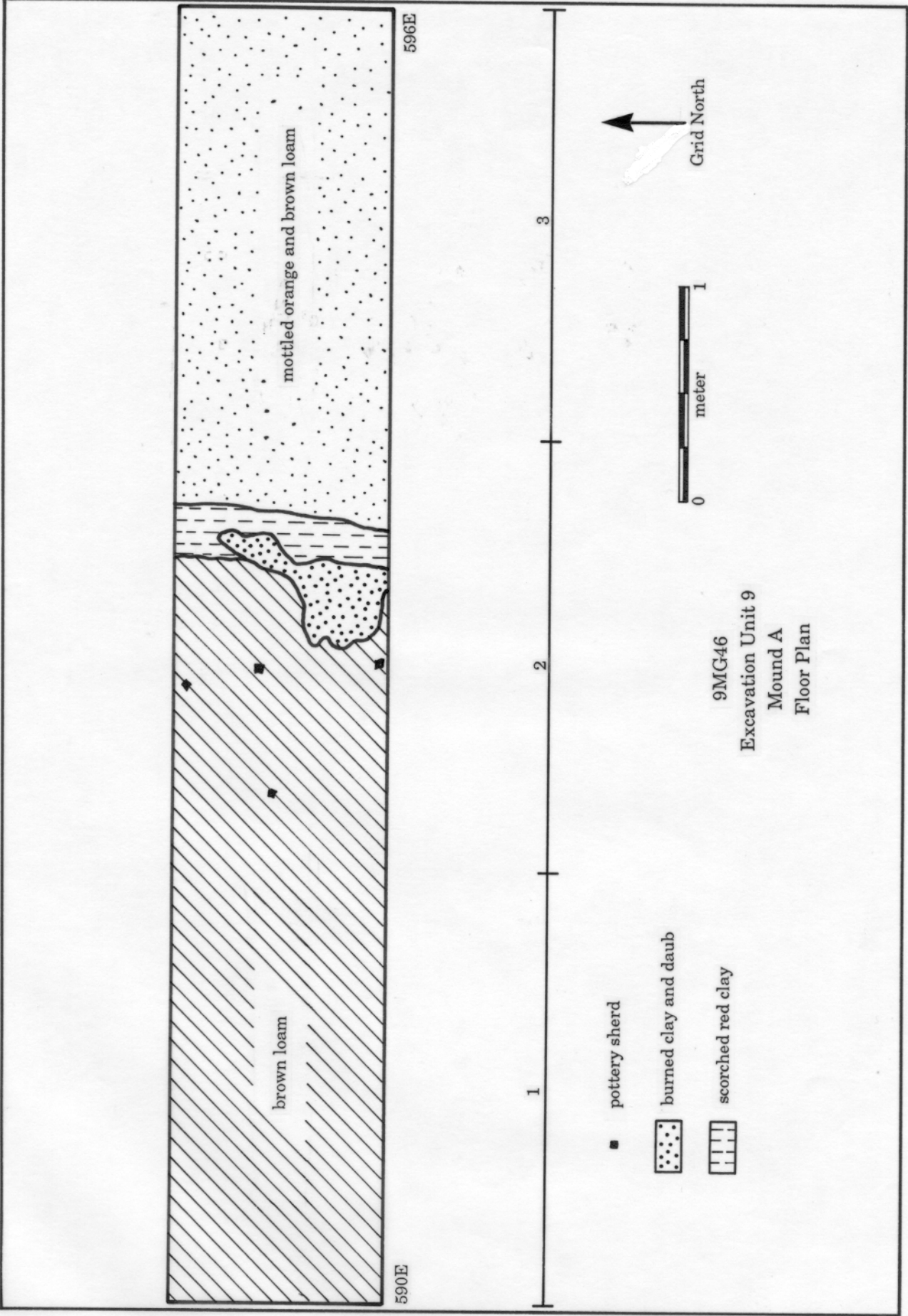
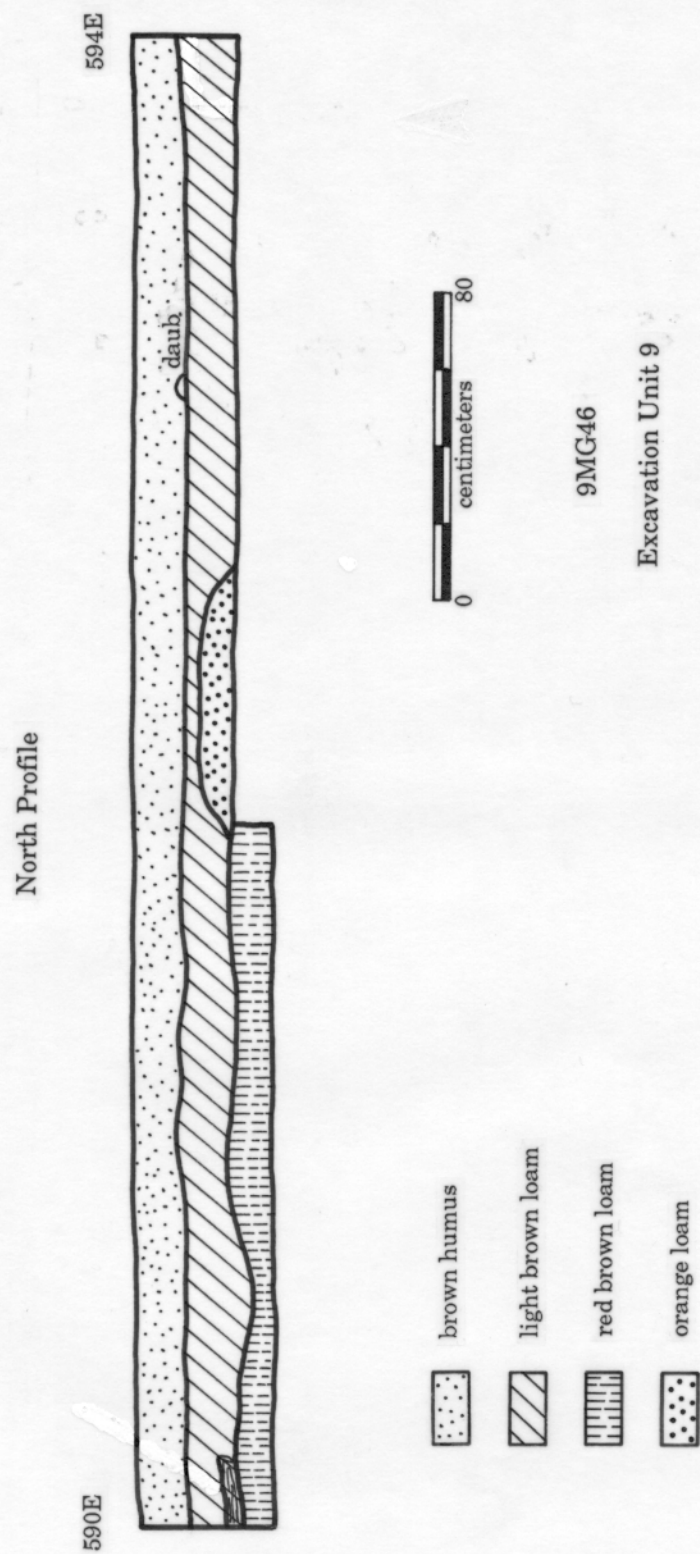


FIGURE 30



orange-red fired house daub. The alignment with the magnetometer map was almost perfect and we are convinced it is showing us the location of a burned structure. It is possible that more than one structure is involved here, but this won't be known until a more complete excavation is conducted on the summit. Most of the sherds found in the trenches were Dyar phase Lamar sherds, so there is little doubt that this was the home/temple of the chief of the Little River chiefdom.

If we assume that the pre-mound building was also a Lamar chief's house, we have three houses and perhaps three chiefs represented by the occupation. The amount of time involved, particularly considering that the earlier Iron Horse phase and the later Bell phase ceramics are both absent, is not above 75 years, perhaps even a bit less, say 50 years.

Excavation Unit 13

This was a single 1 by 1 meter excavation unit placed in the southwestern part of the mound summit in an area that produced an extreme reading on the magnetometer. The excavation unit was located between grid coordinates 717-718 North and 578.5-579.5 East. It was taken to only 10 centimeters depth and had a large area of daub revealed in its floor. We did not expand on this unit.

SUMMARY OF MOUND A

Mound A is a flat topped temple mound built by Dyar phase Lamar people. It was built in two stages and has a large burned structure or structures on its summit. The fill for both stages consisted of midden gathered from the surface of the site and contained a preponderance of Swift Creek period material, which was already present in the midden. There were no charred timbers located during 1987, but some may be present. The orientation of the mound, the structure on the summit, the structure under the mound, and the structure located in Excavation Unit 1 in the village are all the same and probably defines the orientation of the entire Lamar occupation. The unusual shape of the southwestern corner of the mound is still not completely understood.

PLATE 8 AND PLATE 9



Excavation Unit 11



Excavation Unit 12

FIGURE 31

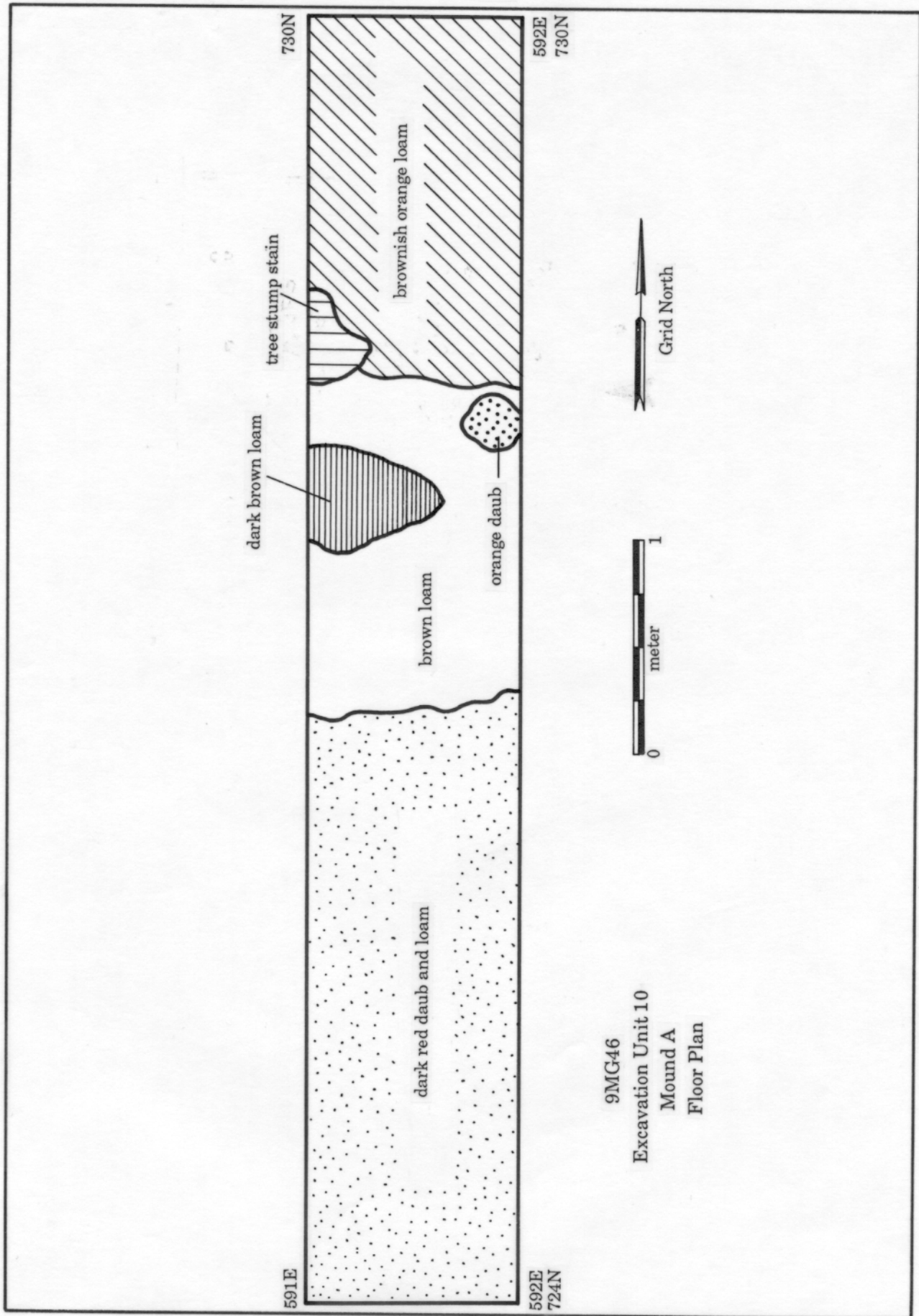


FIGURE 32

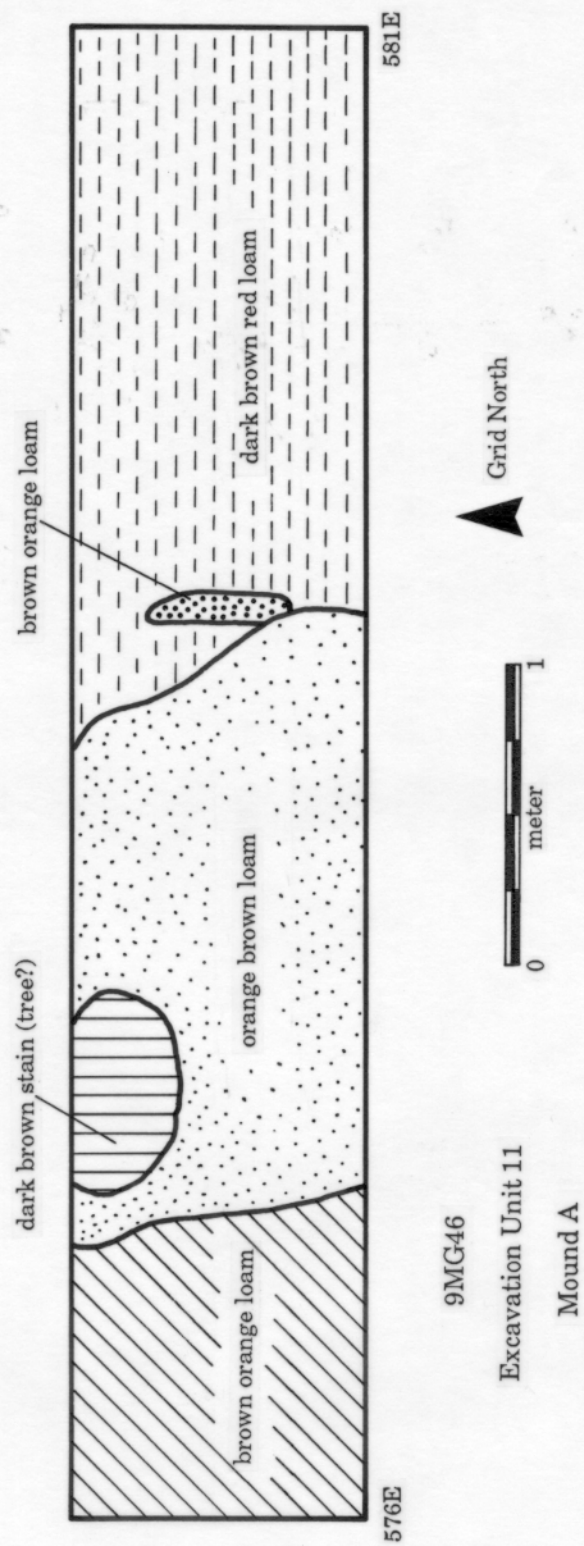
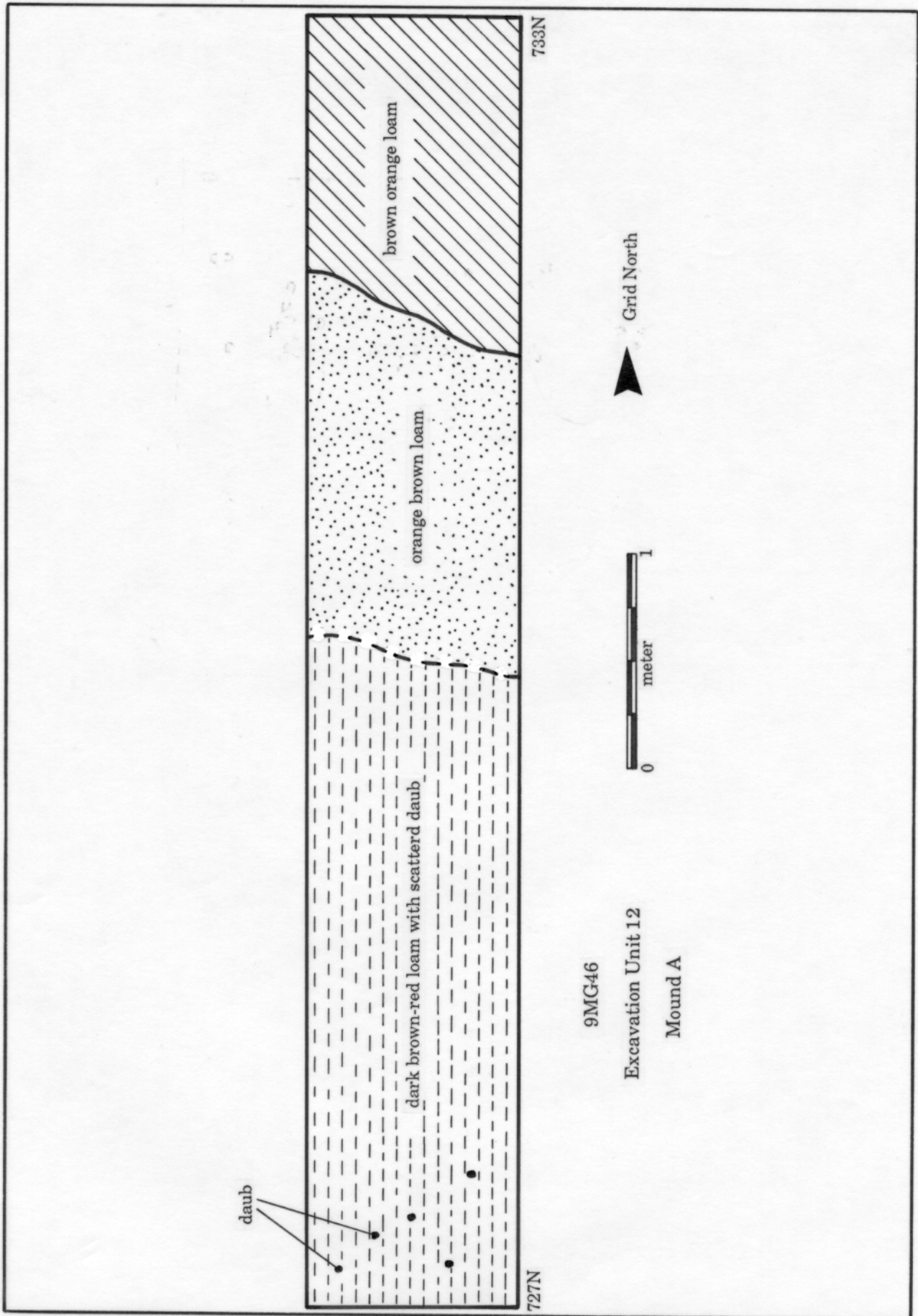


FIGURE 33



CHAPTER 5

MOUND B

This mound was separated from the others by over 100 meters. Mound A, which is 120 meters away across the upper reaches of a small natural gully, is the nearest mound. Mound B is in the edge of a power line right-of-way and lacks trees on it except on the extreme grid southern edge.

To map this mound the plane table was set up on the top just, south of a pothole in its center, at grid location 815 North, 479 East. Because the mound was thickly covered with briars and head-high shrubs, the entire surface had to be cleared by machete before mapping was possible. There is a substantial pothole on the surface, which is visible in the contour map (Figure 34). We doubt that this hole extends very far into the body of the mound, however. There were a couple of moderate sized (ca. 30 centimeter) granite rocks on the surface of the southern slopes of the mound.

Mound B is a circular dome shaped structure, originally with a very small top. It is on a slope thus making it difficult to determine its height accurately. The estimated elevation is 1.4 meters, making it the tallest of the mounds at 9Mg46. The maximum diameter is estimated at 14 meters.

To test this structure, a 1 by 2 meter excavation unit was placed on the grid southwestern corner of Mound B. This was located from 809.5 to 811.5 North and 476 to 477 East (Plate 10). Excavation Unit 3 was on the slope of the mound and thus excavation by levels was somewhat difficult. We began with arbitrary 10 centimeter levels but quickly changed to excavation by natural levels as they were discovered.

From the beginning of the excavations here, it was apparent that the artifacts were not of the Lamar period. Woodland ceramics were found in the humus zone, with a small broken Woodland style stone gorget. There were not many sherds in the humus, but there were almost none from the deeper levels in the mound. It appears that the soil used to construct the mound was almost completely sterile.

At a depth of 46 centimeters below the surface, just south of the center of the western wall of the excavation unit at location 810.1 North and 476.1 East, several long bones were located. The best preserved fragment was the proximal portion of a human adult right femur. This is probably from a male, since it had a well developed linea aspera. Additionally, a distal fragment from an adult radius was found next to the femur fragment. Articulatory ends were missing from both bones. These bones were not associated with an intact burial and no other bones were found in the entire excavation unit. They may represent a burial that was disturbed prehistorically.

FIGURE 34

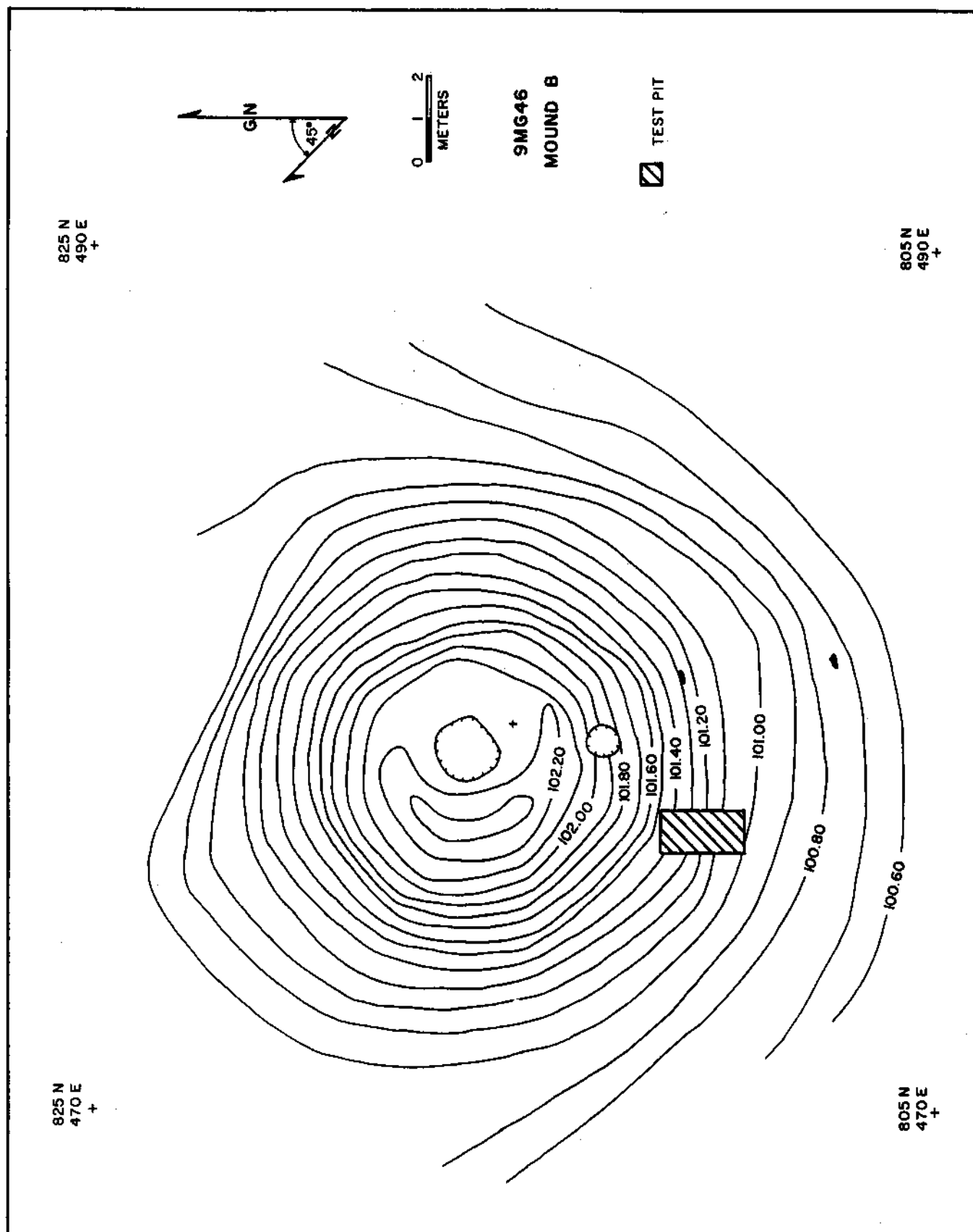


PLATE 10 AND PLATE 11



Excavation Unit 3

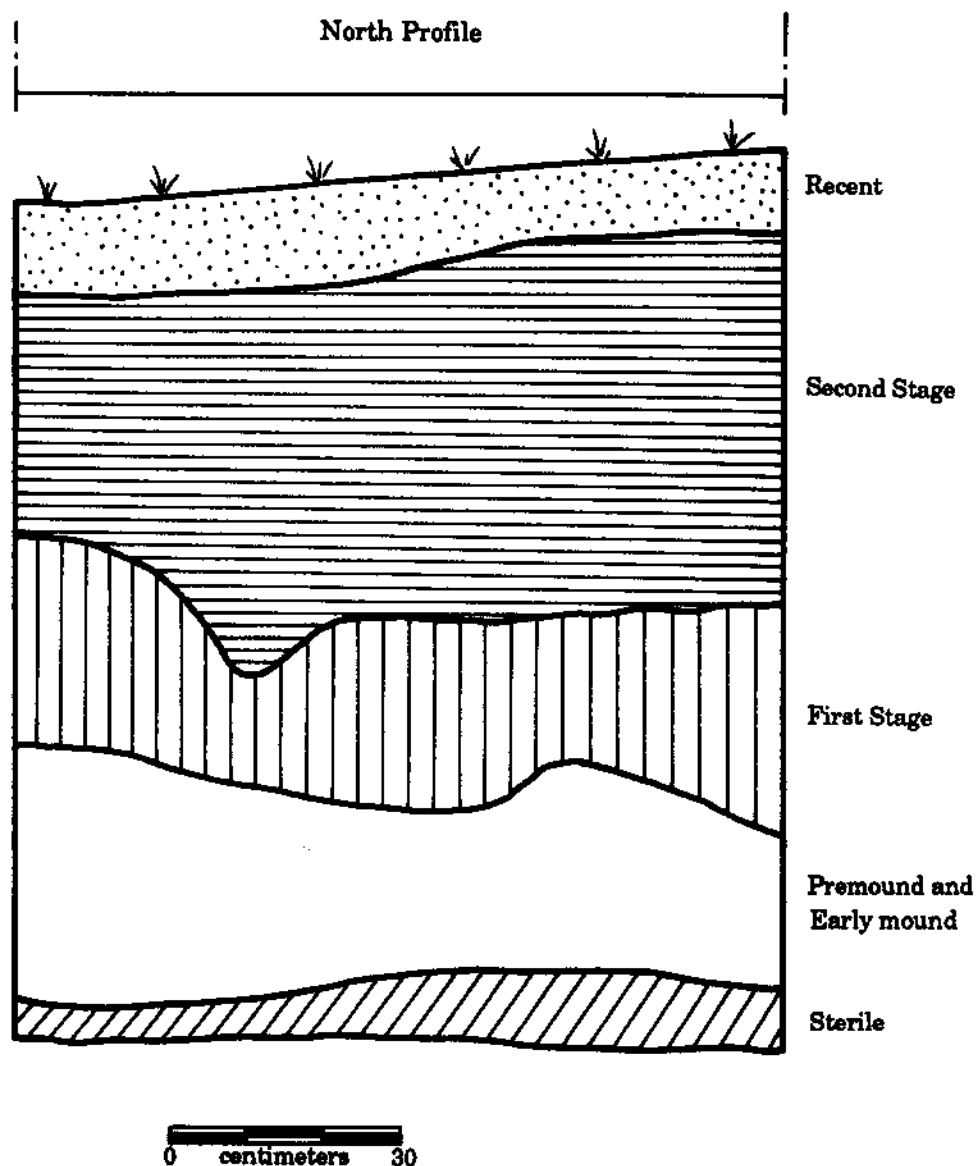







Excavation Unit 2

The simplest profile to interpret within this excavation unit is the northern one (Figure 35). This was the profile that was closest to the center of the mound. As shown, there were four layers recorded above the sterile red clay beneath the mound (Layer 5). Layer 1 is the dark gray-brown humus on the surface. This averaged about 12 centimeters thick. There were at least two construction stages in this probable burial mound. Layer 4 on the profile is a mottled medium brown to dark brown mottled soil that is likely the premound humus. It averaged about 25 centimeters thick and contained a few Woodland artifacts. Level 3 on the profile is the first construction stage of the mound and is formed from a light brown soil that was heavily mottled with a gray soil. This was uneven in thickness, but averaged about 20 centimeters in this location near the edge of the mound. The second mound stage, Layer 2, was much thicker than the first. It was a reddish-brown color and was only lightly mottled. How much time passed between the construction of the two stages of the mound is unknown, but both were built during the mid to late Woodland period.

The east profile of the excavation unit (Figure 36) was much more complex. It appears that a pit had been dug through the outer edge of the mound at sometime after the second mound stage was completed. The confusing appearance on the right side of the profile represents the area of this intrusive pit. Layer 2 represents erosion off the top of the mound after the intrusive pit had been backfilled. Because the humus zone in this entire excavation unit produced Woodland pottery, the intrusive pit below it also must be of Woodland date. The function of the pit is unknown, but it may be a large burial pit. The femur fragment mentioned before lay at the top level of the intrusive pit. We believe this may represent the remains of a burial that had been disturbed by the intrusive pit, but its original location is unknown. The final depth of this feature was 140 centimeters below the present surface. The sherds from this excavation unit are listed in Table 2 and the lithics are presented in Table 9.

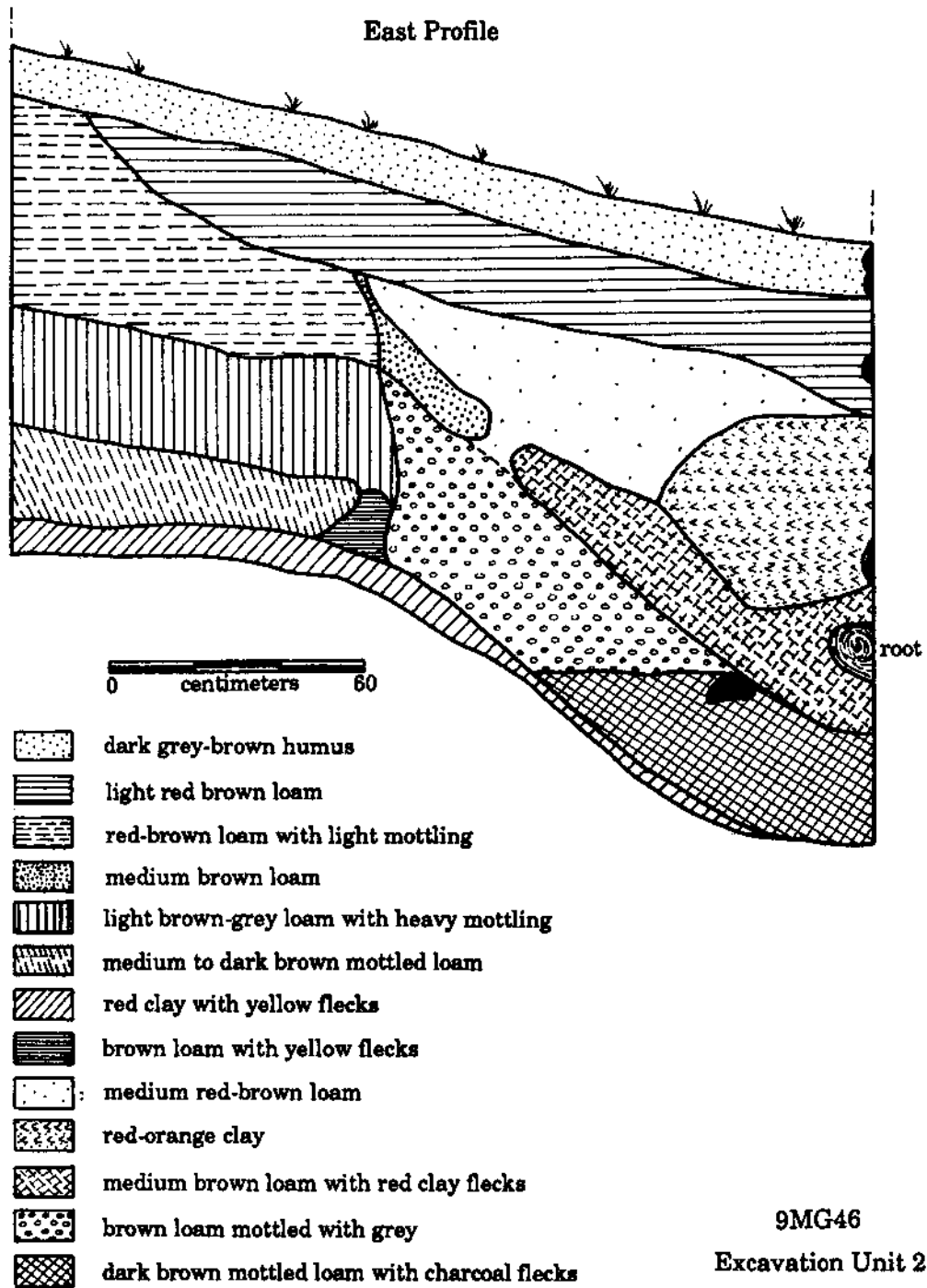
FIGURE 35



-  dark grey brown humus
-  reddish brown loam with light mottling
-  light brown-grey loam with heavy mottling
-  medium to dark brown mottled loam
-  red clay with yellow flecks

9MG46
Excavation Unit 2
Mound B

FIGURE 36



CHAPTER 6

MOUND C

This mound was located 82 meters grid-southwest of the center of Mound A. The direction with respect to the grid was southwest. The angle (remembering that the grid was offset by 45 degrees) of Mound C with respect to Mound A is 21 degrees south of west. This placed the mound near the southern edge of the flat area that apparently formed the center of the site (Figure 3). The contour map of Mound C is presented in Figure 37. This map was constructed with the plane table set on the northern edge of this low mound at location 650 North, 550 East.

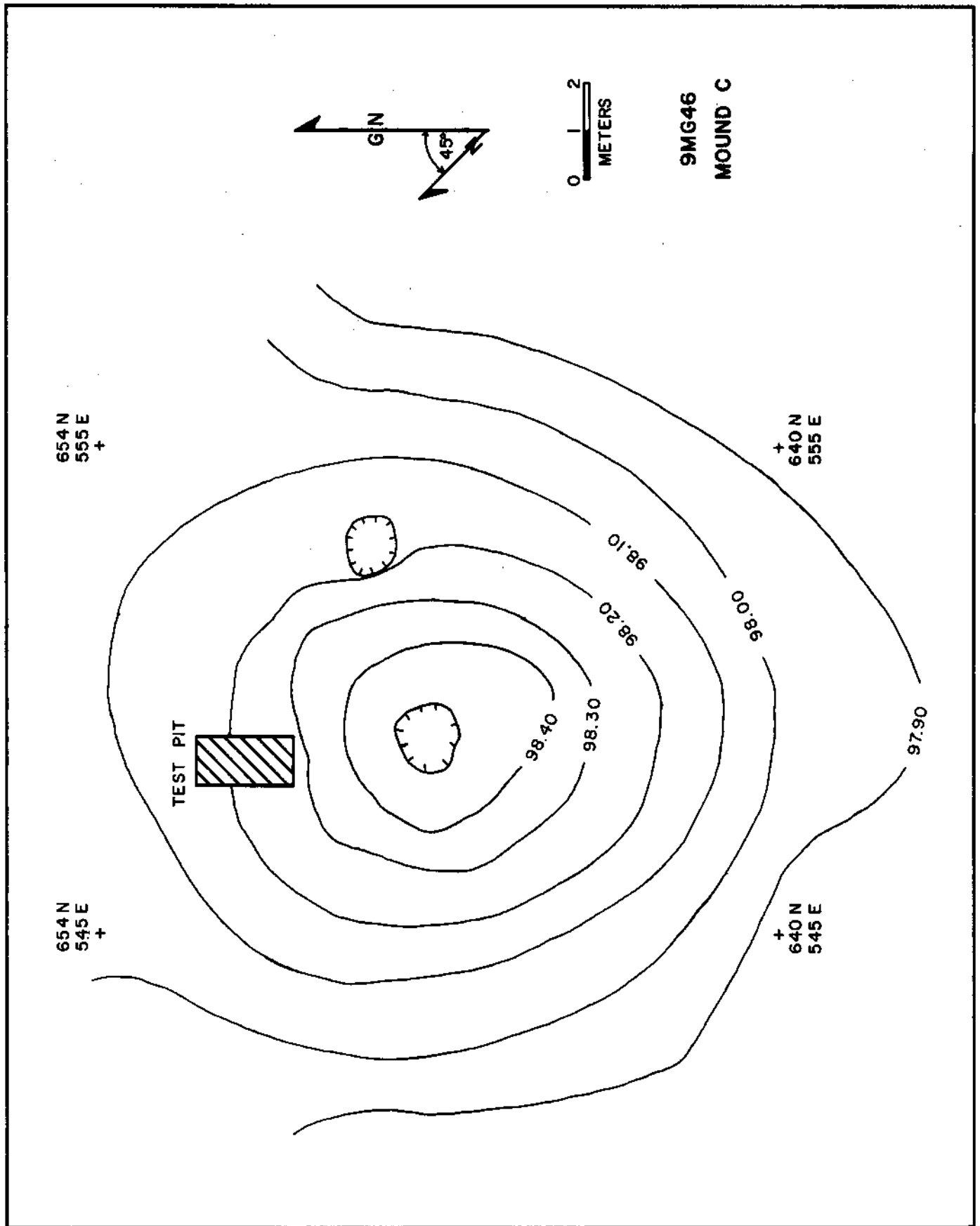
Contour lines were drawn at 10 centimeter intervals. As shown on the figure, it is only between 40 and 50 centimeters high depending on where the edge is considered to be. Because the edges slope gently and because the mound is on a slight downhill slope, the exact perimeter of the mound is difficult to determine. The shape was round with a slight elongation to the south and was approximately 12 meters in diameter. A small pothole was present at the summit of the mound and another was located on the eastern edge. Neither of these seems to have been extensive, but in such a low mound they may have gone into the premound. We did not clean them out, however. There were a few small trees on the mound, but most of its surface was clear and open.

We had originally thought that this mound was a small Lamar period burial mound, hopefully intact, or a collapsed and burned house. The latter idea was based upon the information from Dean Wood that when he and Chung Ho Lee first mapped the site in 1973 they found a large chunk of burned wall daub at the crest of the mound. During our initial reconnaissance of the site, we found a large Lamar period bowl sherd of multiple line incised Dyar phase style in the roots of an upturned tree on the mound. This further convinced us that this mound was of Lamar date.

The first test placed in the mound was one of our post hole tests, which happened to fall on its northern edge. The small amount of pottery from it was confusing because several sherds were of Woodland period Swift Creek date. At the time we assumed this was simply from a small earlier occupation of the site.

When it came time to test this mound, a 1 by 2 meter trench was placed on the northern edge of the mound from 650 to 652 North and 548 to 549 East. We did not want to begin in the middle for fear that we would find burials or a house, which would require more extensive excavation than our time allowed. Most of the fill from Excavation Unit 2 was dry screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth (Plate 11). Some fill was water screened through window screen to recover small items. Although there were a few Lamar sherds in the first 10

FIGURE 37



centimeter level, most of the pottery recovered was of middle Woodland Swift Creek date.

The mound is made of dark midden throughout its body. A granite rock about 40 by 60 centimeters was found in the southwestern corner of the excavation unit just below the surface (Figure 38). A possible post mold was seen in the southeastern part of the trench and a dark gray-brown feature was located in the northern part of the unit intruding through a reddish-brown sandy loam. It seems likely, after sectioning this feature, that it was simply the remains of a tree. No material was found in it.

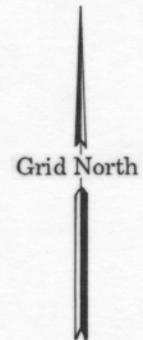
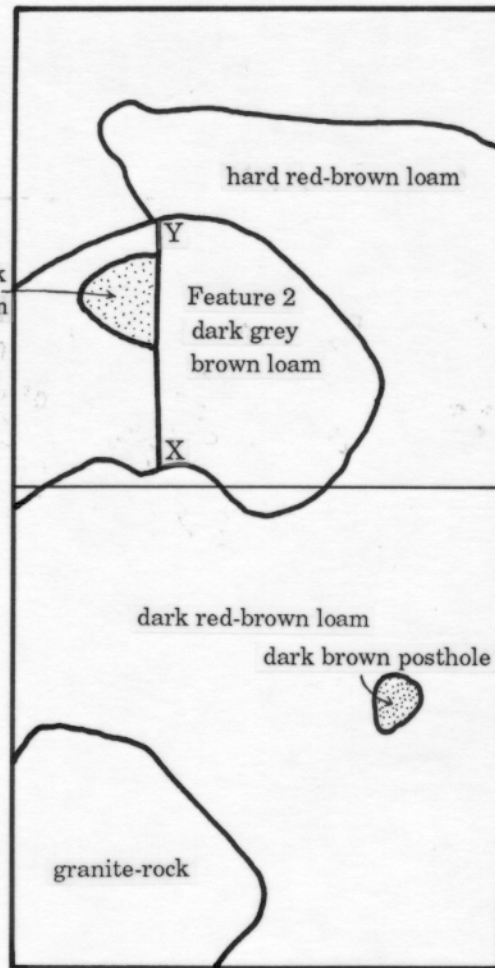
As excavation continued the soil became darker and the Swift Creek period materials became more plentiful. Near the bottom of the excavation unit there were several small areas that were slightly different in appearance from one another and that probably represent different episodes of garbage deposition (Figure 39). The sherds from the bottom were the largest in the excavation unit and were classic Swift Creek types. A few pieces of calcined bone were also recovered from the bottom of the unit, but they were too small to determine whether they were cremated human remains or burned animal bone. Finally, a moderately large collection of flaked stone debris was recovered from this excavation unit. These flakes were predominately retouch flakes of crystal clear quartz and Ridge and Valley gray to black chert. The ceramics are listed in Table 3 and the lithics are listed in Table 10. They are discussed in detail later in this report.

The profiles are presented in Figure 40. Beside the dark brown-black humus there are three other layers represented. From the top to the bottom, these are: (1) a 20-25 centimeter thick layer of a reddish-brown sandy loam, (2) a 10-20 centimeter thick layer of medium brown sandy loam, and (3) a 10-20 centimeter thick layer of dark brown sandy loam, which had bits of charcoal dispersed throughout. The lowest of these layers apparently does not extend to the edge of the mound as shown on the west profile.

There was no obvious structure of any sort found in the bottom of the excavation unit. Further, there were no burials or loose human bones found in it. All that was recovered was what should be considered normal midden. Whether the layers in the garbage represent depositions close in time to one another is unknown. Certainly, not much time could have been involved. The sherds recovered were not from reconstructible vessels broken and scattered in place, but small sherds from dozens of vessels. It is possible that these layers of garbage would form a pattern if the entire mound was excavated, but this is uncertain. It is also possible that there is a deep burial pit in the center of the mound, but our excavation unit was too close to the edge of the mound to intersect it.

FIGURE 38

9MG46
Excavation Unit 3
Mound C
Level 1



0 centimeters 60

0 centimeters 30

WEST PROFILE

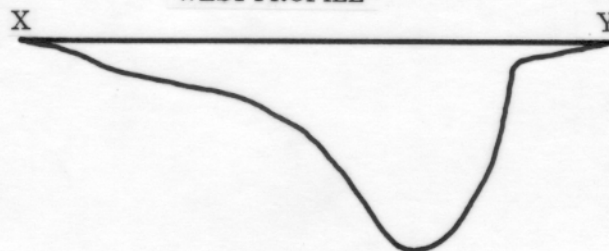
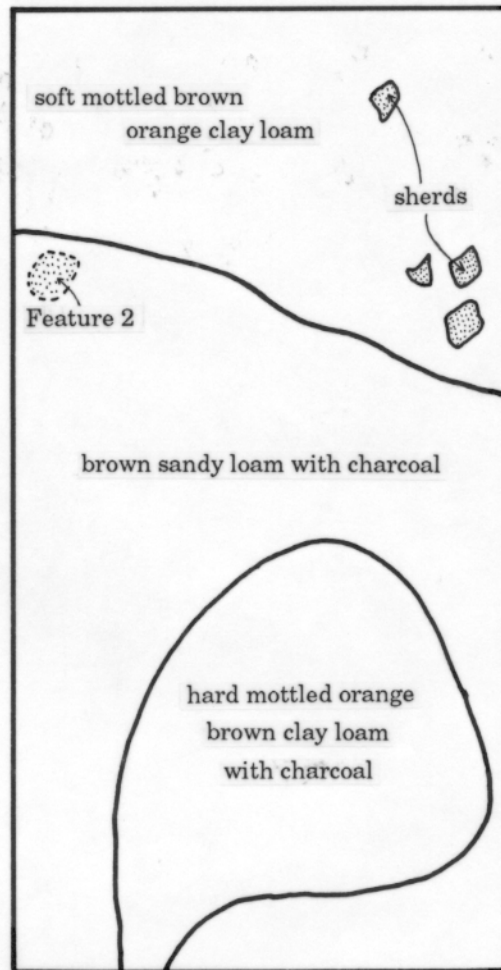


FIGURE 39



9MG46

Excavation Unit 3

Mound C

Bottom of level 3

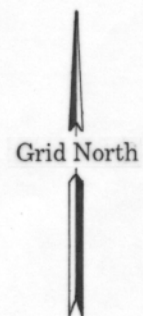
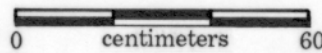
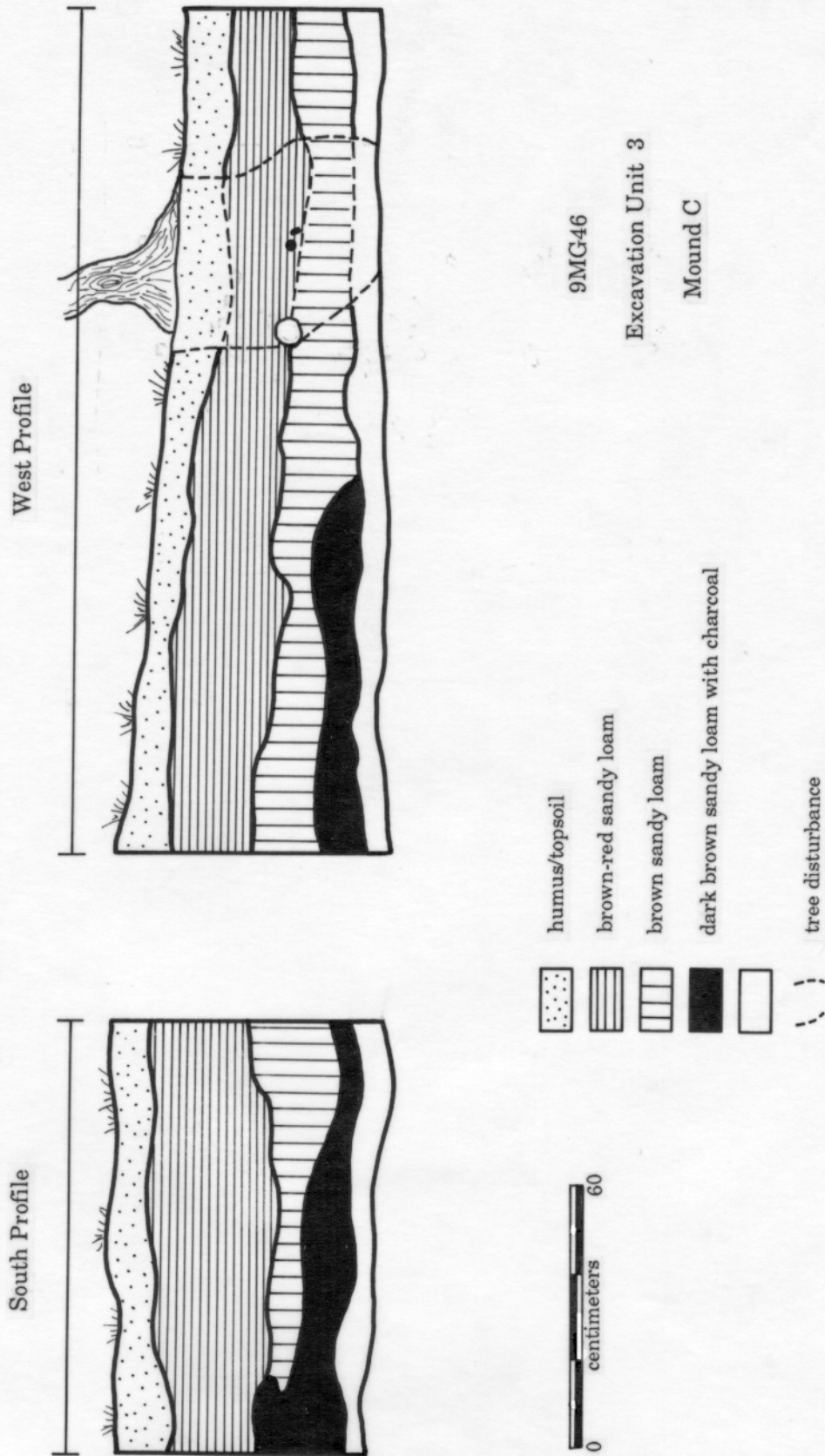


FIGURE 40



Given what we know of the how Mound A was constructed, it is even possible that the entire mound was made of Swift Creek period midden gathered by Lamar people. The evidence of the house daub reported by Wood and the few Lamar sherds on the surface of the mound both tend to support this possibility. Until a more complete excavation of the mound can be made, however, we will assume for the moment that Mound C is a small Swift Creek period garbage mound.

CHAPTER 7

MOUND D

It is not completely certain that what is here designated as the fourth mound at the site is an intentionally constructed artificial elevation. It is still possible that this area is either a natural hill in the village or the remains of a large collapsed structure. That the feature is limited in size--only about 15 meters in diameter--tends to support the idea that it is not just a natural feature. This low mound is only 30 centimeters high and was not even noticed until we had been at the site for half the season. This was in part because of the wooded condition of the site. One hint that this might be a feature of interest was that there were a couple of apparent potholes in the summit, just as there were in the other mounds.

Our work at this mound consisted of the production of a contour map, proton magnetometer remote sensing tests, and the excavation of a single 1 by 1 meter excavation unit on the grid southwestern edge of the mound. The map of this mound was made by setting the plane table map at 687 North, 543 East (Figure 41). There were two small potholes on the top area of the mound. A single large granitic rock (ca. 30 centimeters) was on the surface on the northern edge of the rise. It is likely that this was brought to this location. The shape of the mound is circular when the 98.80 contour is examined, but the 99.00 contour shows a rectangular to square shape oriented at approximately 45 degrees to the grid (equal to magnetic north). The mound is near the western edge of the main flat area of the site and thus the western edge of the feature is slightly steeper than its eastern edge. There are no large trees growing on the mound, just a few small to medium sized ones.

The magnetometer research on Mound D was undertaken after the successful work with the device on Mound A. For the work on Mound D a 14 by 12 meter rectangular area was laid out covering most of the area of the mound. The grid coordinates were from 681 to 693 North and 536 to 550 East. This gave a set of 15 by 13 data points or a total of 195 readings. As with all magnetometer work at the site, these readings were made in differential mode to minimize temporal fluctuations in the data. The data from this square showed a wide range of values--over 200 gamma. This generally indicates some strong anomalies. The data for this square are listed in Appendix 2.

The dot density maps produced for this data are presented in Figures 42 and 43. Figure 42 was produced with the non-inverted (or normal) option in the computer program--the option where the most positive values produce the dark areas of the resulting map. Figure 43 uses the inverted option where the most negative values produce the dark areas of the map. While both yield different

FIGURE 41

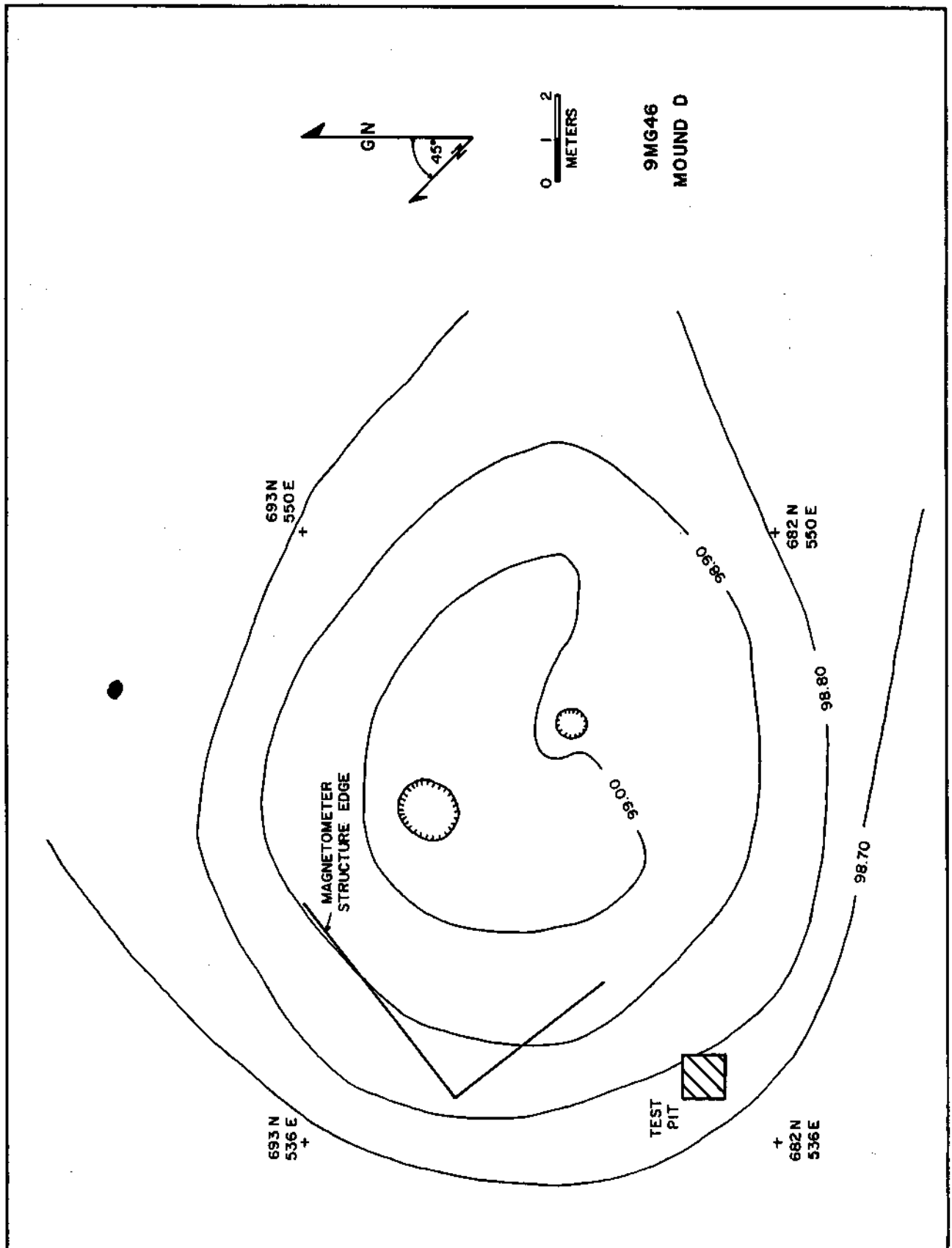
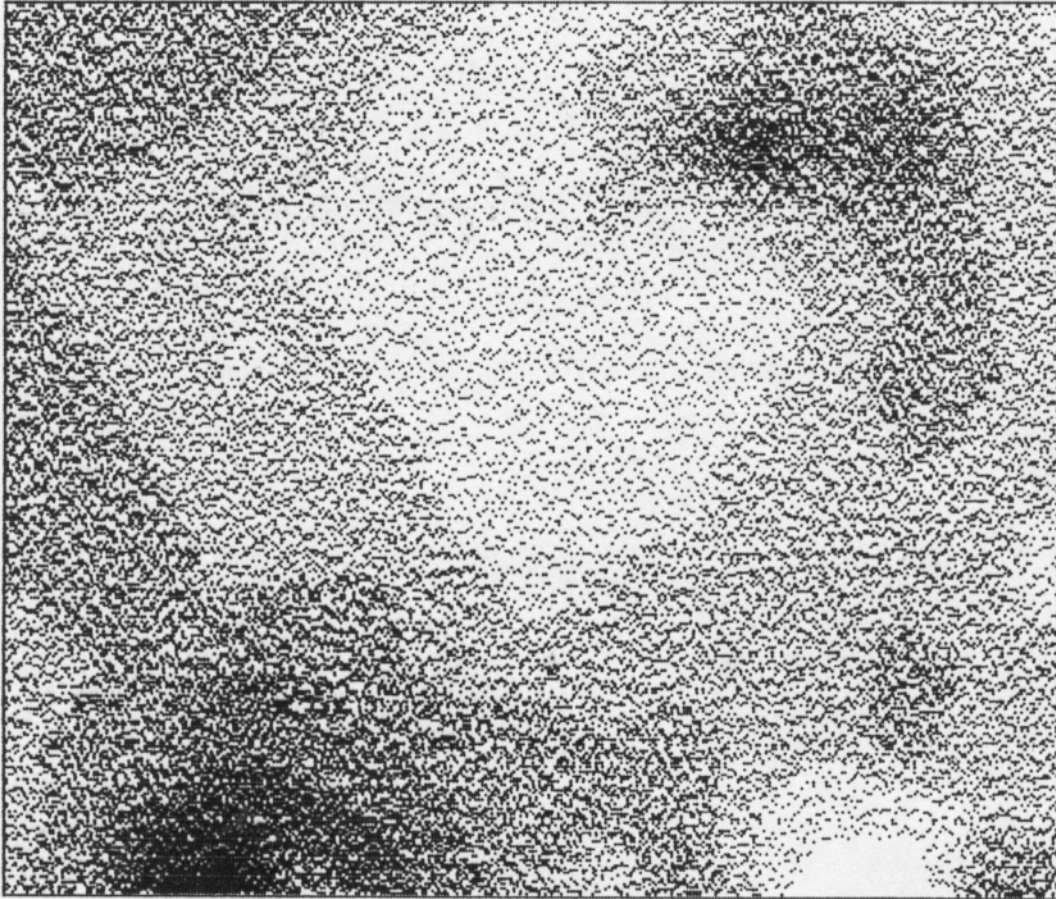


FIGURE 42

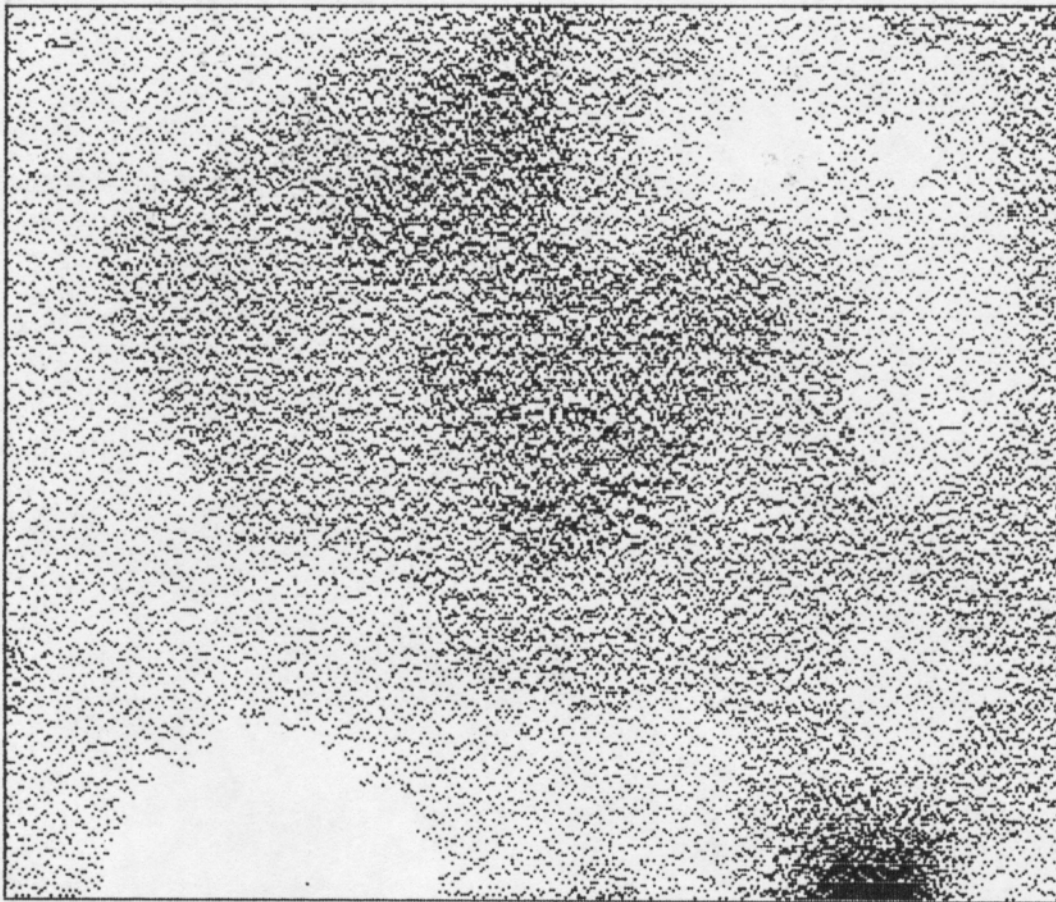
9MG46 Mound D

Data has been doubled 1 times the original.
Power = 2



Magnetometer Map (Normal)

Data set is inverted
Data has been doubled 1 times the original.
Power = 2



Magnetometer Map (Inverted)

ways of looking at the same data, the inverted map is slightly more easily interpreted. On this map there are several features of interest.

The most important of these is a large rectangular area covering much of the center of the square. This area likely represents the remains of a structure. It is most distinctly represented on the western side of the square where a distinct right angle is shown on the printout 1 meter east of the western side and 3 meters south of the northern side of the square. The building runs to the top center of the square and toward the bottom middle of the square from this corner. The building is at an angle of approximately 35 degrees to the angle of the grid. This places it within 10 degrees of magnetic north-south. Further, this is almost the same angle that the contour map shows at the 99.00 contour line as discussed above. It seems likely that these data are complementary in defining an important feature.

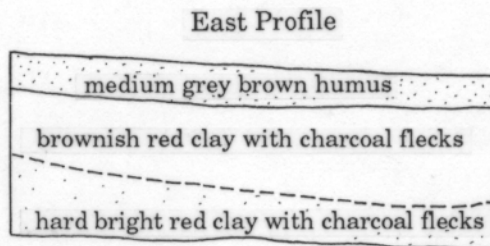
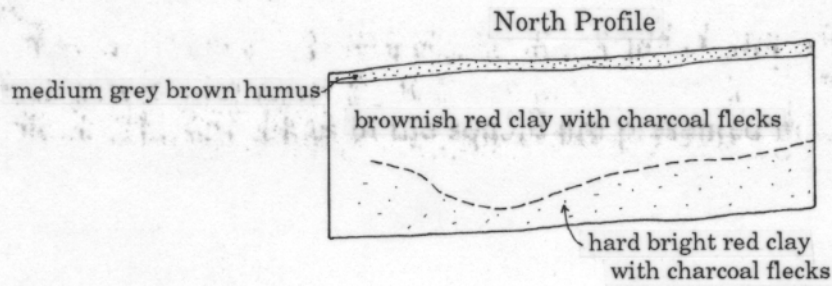
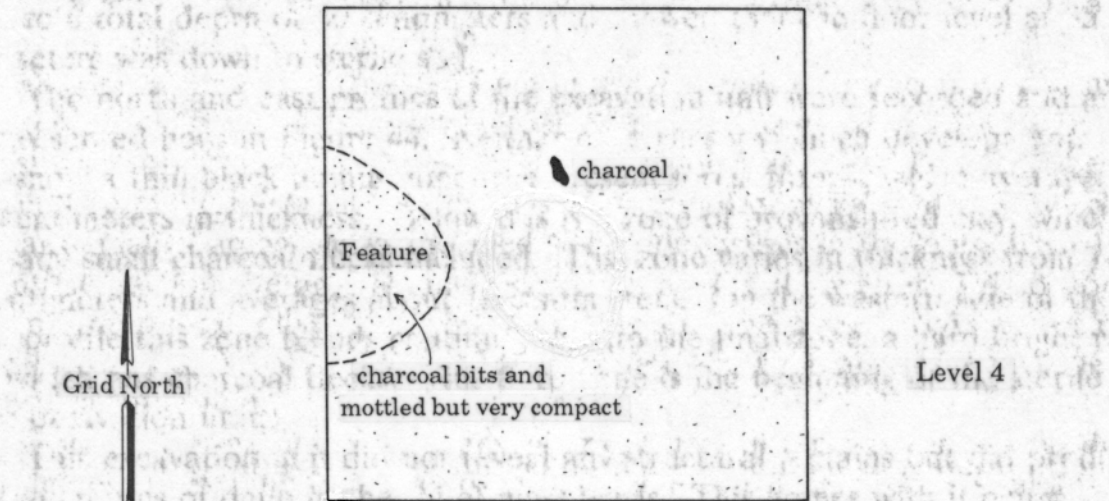
In the very center of the structure is a smaller, but darker, somewhat rectangular area. Whether this represents another structure of a different date, an interior portion of the present building, or another large feature is unknown. The grid southern and eastern edges of the large structure are not as well defined as were the grid western and northern boundaries. Part of this confusion is associated with the darker interior feature just discussed. It is also possible that there may be some disturbance in this region. In any event, the structure is about 9 meters square, a large building by Indian standards.

There are two additional magnetometer anomalies of note in this unit. The first is a low anomaly, which shows as a very dark circular anomaly on the inverted printout (Figure 43) in the lower right hand corner of the analysis unit. This is a small, but intensely burned feature, perhaps a hearth. The second is a high anomaly located in the lower left hand corner of the non-inverted printout (Figure 42). It is unclear just what may be the cause of this anomaly.

The only excavations on this mound consisted of a single 1 by 1 meter square placed on the grid southwestern corner of the mound. The location was from 537 to 538 North and 683.2 to 684.2 East. This location was picked just on the edge of the rise defined as the mound, but off the area of the structure defined by the previously described magnetometer tests. The excavation unit was taken to a maximum depth of 35 centimeters before completion in sterile red clay.

In the floor of this square (Figure 44), a small oval shaped feature was located next to and going under the western edge of the excavation unit. Its maximum size in the excavation unit was 40 centimeters. This feature was of a mottled dark soil with some small charcoal flecks included. A single sherd of the type Lamar Complicated Stamped was located in the fill and no other artifacts or plant or animal remains were found. The feature may be the remains of a tree, but this is uncertain. A few fragments of charcoal were located in the

FIGURE 44



0 centimeters 80

9MG46

Excavation Unit 6

Mound D

floor of the unit at its center. To make certain that the excavation unit was down to sterile soil a single shovel test was made in this location. The shovel test was taken to a total depth of 60 centimeters and showed that the floor level at 35 centimeters was down to sterile soil.

The north and east profiles of the excavation unit were recorded and are also presented here in Figure 44. Neither of these show much development. Both show a thin black humus zone--the present forest litter--, which averages 3 to 8 centimeters in thickness. Below this is a zone of brownish-red clay, which has many small charcoal flecks included. This zone varies in thickness from 12 to 25 centimeters and averages about 18 centimeters. On the western side of the north profile this zone blends continuously into the final zone, a hard bright red clay, which has charcoal flecks. This third zone is the beginning of the sterile soil in the excavation unit.

This excavation unit did not reveal any structural remains but did produce small quantities of daub in the fill of most levels. This agrees with it being outside the area of the structure seen in the magnetometer tests. There is no clear evidence that any of the soil was deposited here as intentional mound fill. This supports the idea that Mound D may be just the result of a large collapsed house.

The sherds from the excavation unit included primarily Dyar phase Lamar materials mixed with Early Swift Creek period materials. These are summarized in Table 6. The few lithics in the square are presented in Table 13.

CHAPTER 8 CHRONOLOGY

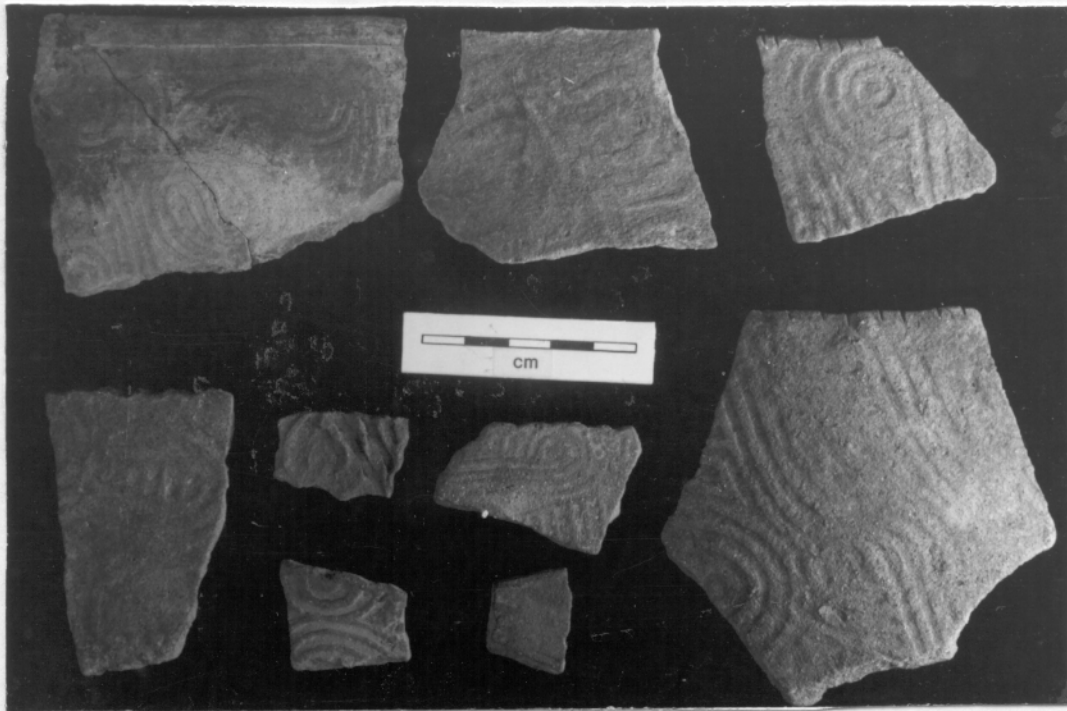
The major discovery of our work at Little River was that the site was not occupied just during the Lamar period, but also heavily used during the middle Woodland period. The Woodland period material is mostly Early Swift Creek period, dating to perhaps A.D. 100-200 (Plate 12 and Plate 13). A very small amount of Middle Swift Creek period material (folded rims) was also recovered (Plate 11, upper left hand corner). The Lamar material is almost all Dyar phase Lamar and probably dates to between A.D. 1530 and 1580 and possibly a shorter time within these extremes (Plate 14). A narrower guess would be between A.D. 1520 and 1550. A series of radiocarbon samples was made during the excavation and four of these were submitted. They were of no values in dating the Mississippian component. The specific dates are given in Appendix 5.

Two samples were collected from the small village block excavation (Excavation Unit 1) with its Dyar phase house. Both of the dates are in error. Date 1 was modern, in spite of its apparent good context. Date 4 was A.D. 1240, about 300 years too early as known from much other work in the Oconee Valley and beyond. Why both dates are wrong is unknown, but this points up a problem in the Oconee Valley Mississippian research and in similar research throughout the South. We now have our ceramic chronologies tight enough so that carbon dating is no longer a particularly valuable tool for dating. The variability of ceramic date estimates for this part of Georgia is now less than that for radiocarbon dates, even if the are run for longer periods. We apparently now need a new dating technique for the Mississippian period.

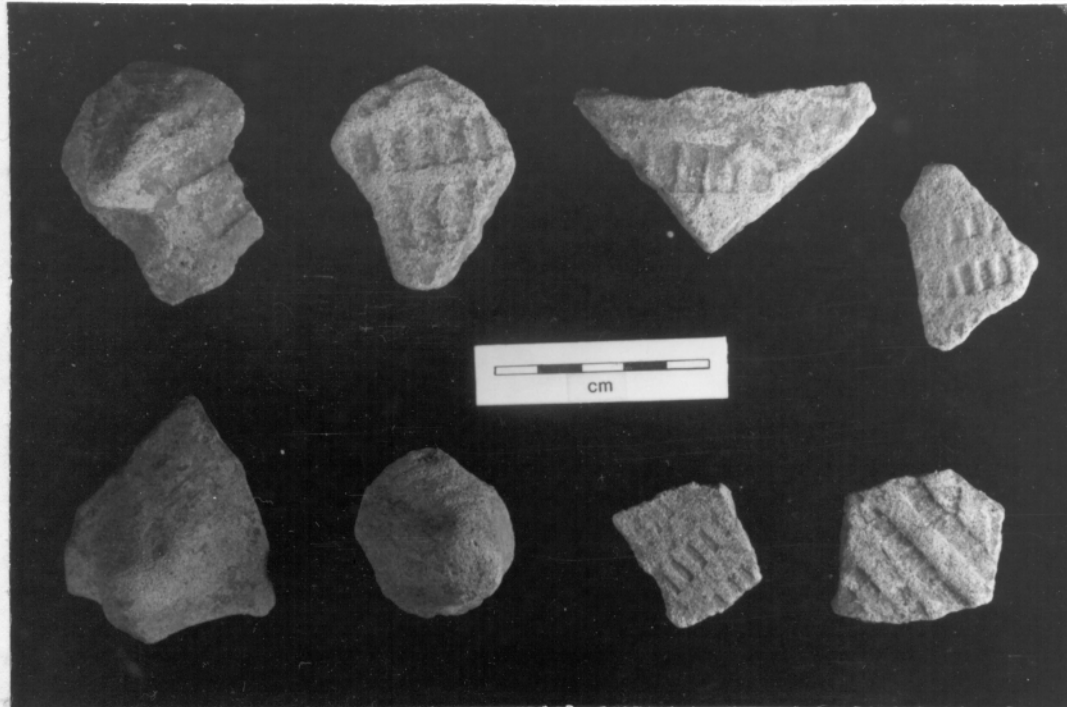
Date 2 is from Mound C. It seems early at 100 B.C., but not by much. If the full 110 years \pm is added from the date, this brings it to A.D. 10, even closer to estimates for early Swift Creek period. It must be emphasized that the ceramics here are clear Early Swift Creek forms as recognized in central and southern Georgia years ago (Kelly 1938, Kellar, et al. 1962).

In this light, Date 3 from Mound B, the probable Swift Creek period burial mound, is reasonable at A.D. 110 \pm 130. I believe this is a good date and that Little River is one of the earliest important Swift Creek period mound centers in the central Piedmont. It has clear relationships to sherds from sites in southern Georgia and Frankie Snow has recognized some ceramic designs identical to some from the Hartford Mound (Stephenson and Snow 1989; Snow 1977) in a quick look at the Little River collections (Personal Communication).

PLATE 12 AND PLATE 13

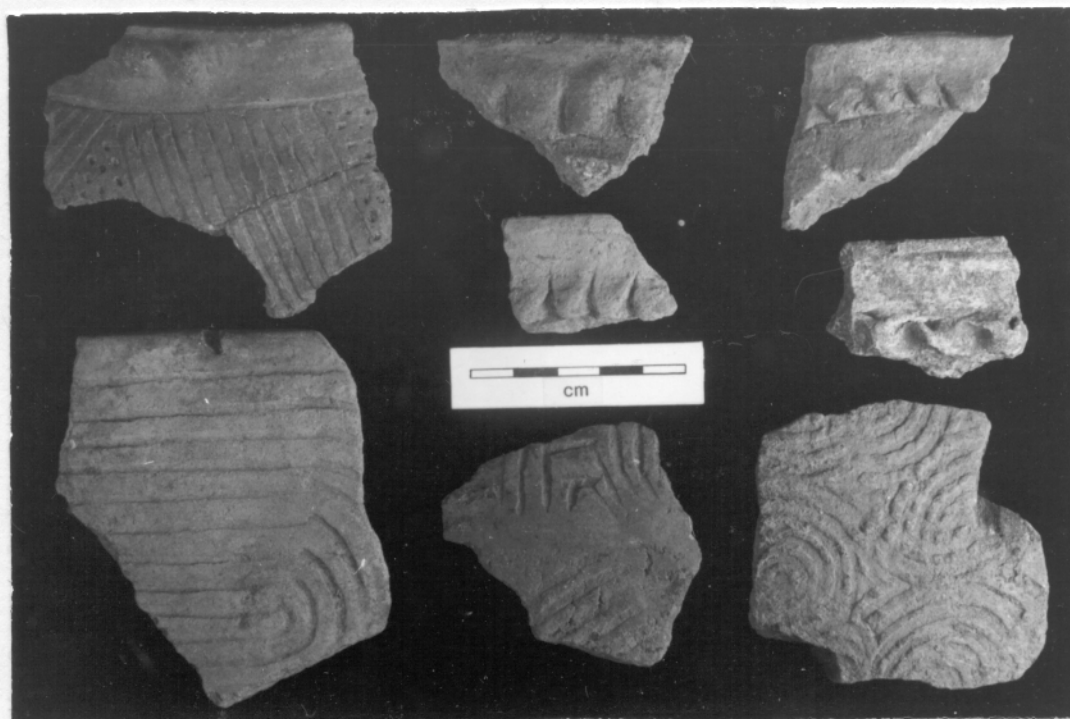


Ceramics, Early Component



Ceramics, Early Component

PLATE 14



Ceramics, Late Component

CHAPTER 9 CERAMICS

The artifacts found at Little River are discussed in this chapter and the next, first by excavation unit and then in summary for the entire site. The two major classes of artifacts are ceramics and lithics. Artifacts from the post hole tests (Provenience 7) used to determine the sizes of the different components are not included with this analysis. Also, artifacts from surface collections (Provenience 5) are not analyzed here.

The format for this chapter is simple. First the ceramics from each excavation unit are presented and discussed in turn. Then the summary table for all ceramics is presented and analyzed. The pottery was weighed and counted for the 1984 analysis. We are now confident that either measure is the analytical equivalent of the other, therefore, we did not weigh the sherds from the 1987 excavations. The lithic remains are then presented and discussed in the same manner in the following chapter. Much of both chapters is taken up with the tables on which the chronological assessment of the site was based.

Tables 1 through 18 list all the sherd data by lot number for all the excavation units at the Little River site. Mixed with these are tables, by stratigraphic level, for Excavation Units 1, 7, and 8. The lots in these tables are not necessarily listed in stratigraphic sequence and should not be read in that manner. The exact location of each lot can be found with reference to the catalog in Appendix 1. As discussed above, weights were recorded only for the 1984 data (Proveniences 1-8).

PROVENIENCE 1, EXCAVATION UNIT 1

A total of 2785 sherds was recovered from village Excavation Unit 1 (Table 1). The total weight for these sherds was 13796.4 grams (30.4 pounds). Both counts and weights are listed in the table. Correlations of weights and counts for all the material were calculated and were greater than .98. Thus either counts or weights are adequate measures of sherd quantity. Each type is also separated by rim and body sherds.

When this unit was excavated we did not yet know of the large Swift Creek component at the site. Most of the sherds in Excavation Unit 1 were of Lamar date, but there should have been some Woodland materials present. Almost none were found. No sherds were clearly identified as Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. The absence of this type from the table for Excavation Unit 1 is not an oversight.

TABLE 1
PROVENIENCE 1, EXCAVATION UNIT 1

LOT	PLAIN				INCISED			
	RIM	NUMBER	BODY	WEIGHT	RIM	NUMBER	BODY	WEIGHT
NUMBER	WEIGHT		WEIGHT		WEIGHT		WEIGHT	
1	44	257.40	440	2232.00	21	124.00	109	345.20
2	11	61.80	161	743.00	12	58.00	37	142.00
3	2	2.00	16	63.80	1	1.00	4	17.80
4	54	210.00	617	2786.00	54	237.00	161	631.00
5	10	58.90	137	774.00	11	55.00	24	141.00
6	2	1.20	70	326.00	4	13.80	10	40.20
7	1	1.60	18	82.70	2	3.40	3	5.70
8	0	0.00	8	15.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	8	42.30	91	253.00	6	25.70	26	72.00
10	6	19.30	77	204.20	4	15.30	5	8.30
11	2	7.90	21	63.30	7	30.90	4	8.20
12	0	0.00	19	64.50	2	12.40	0	0.00
13	0	0.00	15	77.90	1	32.70	4	14.10
14	3	9.10	24	36.90	1	1.50	0	0.00
TOTALS	143	671.50	1714	7723.20	126	610.70	387	1425.50
%	52.19	49.28	68.26	62.11	45.99	44.82	15.41	11.46

LOT	LAMAR STAMPED				CHECK STAMPED			
	RIM	NUMBER	BODY	WEIGHT	RIM	NUMBER	BODY	WEIGHT
NUMBER	WEIGHT		WEIGHT		WEIGHT		WEIGHT	
1	0	0.00	85	645.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	0	0.00	55	620.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	1	13.80	4	122.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	205	1295.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	1	6.00	15	141.50	1	12.70	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	5	85.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	1	4.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	3	44.60	0	0.00	3	60.50
10	1	8.70	2	16.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	0	0.00	4	47.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	0	0.00	1	7.20	0	0.00	1	5.20
13	0	0.00	1	21.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	3	28.50	382	3057.40	1	12.70	4	65.70
%	1.09	2.09	15.21	24.59	0.04	0.9	30.1	60.53

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

LOT	SIMPLE STAMPED BODY		SWIFT CREEK BODY		PUNCTATED BODY		HANDLES	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	18.20	1	2.60
2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.30	0	0.00
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.50	1	2.70
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.80	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	3	7.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	0	0.00	1	11.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	3	7.00	1	11.80	9	31.80	2	5.30
%	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.26		

LOT	RIM		PUNCTATED/INCISED BODY		NODES	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	1	39.20	2	34.20	0	0.00
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	3	32.50	0	0.00
5	0	0.00	1	22.60	1	7.20
6	0	0.00	2	9.60	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	1	39.20	8	98.90	1	7.20
%	0.04	0.32	0.32	0.80	.04	0.06

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

LOT	SUBTOTALS		BODY		TOTALS	
	<u>RIMS</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	65	381.40	639	3243.00	704	3624.40
2	24	159.00	256	1541.50	280	1700.50
3	4	16.80	24	203.60	28	220.40
4	108	447.00	990	4755.70	1098	5202.70
5	23	132.60	179	1089.10	202	1221.70
6	6	15.00	87	460.80	93	475.80
7	3	5.00	22	96.40	25	101.40
8	0	0.00	9	20.50	9	20.50
9	14	68.00	123	430.10	137	498.10
10	11	43.30	87	235.70	98	279.00
11	9	38.80	29	118.60	38	157.40
12	2	12.40	21	76.90	23	89.30
13	1	32.70	21	125.00	22	157.70
14	4	10.60	24	36.90	28	47.50
TOTALS	274	1362.60	2511	12433.80	2785	13796.40

TABLE 1 SUMMARY

TOTALS	PLAIN		INCISED		LAMAR STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
	1857	8394.70	513	2036.20	385	3085.90
%	66.68	60.85	18.42	14.76	13.82	22.37
TOTALS	CHECK STAMPED		SIMPLE STAMPED		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
	5	78.40	3	7.00	1	11.80
%	0.18	0.57	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.09
TOTALS	PUNCTATED		PUNCTATED/ INCISED		HANDLES	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
	9	31.80	9	138.10	2	5.30
%	0.32	0.23	0.32	1.00	0.07	0.04
TOTALS	NODES					
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>				
	1	7.20				
%	0.04	0.05				

To determine if there was any evidence of change through time in the Lamar deposits in Excavation Unit 1 and if the small amount of earlier material was deeper, Table 2 was created from the data in Table 1. This table combines the various lots from the same levels from both 2 by 2 meter excavation units that make up Excavation Unit 1. A total of four 10 centimeter levels is represented in this table. The total number of sherds represented is 2628 and the total weight is 13118.3 grams. There is a steady decrease in material from the top to the bottom. Level 1 accounted for a healthy 68.6 percent of the sherds from the excavation unit. Level 2 contained only 19.4 percent of the sherds, Level 3 had 9.7 percent and Level 4 was only 2.3 percent. As discussed in the description of the excavation, there were many sherds on the surface of the ground under the forest litter. The data here supports the contention that this site has never been plowed. The present ground surface is essentially the same as it was during Lamar times and possibly during Swift Creek times.

Incised body sherds form 15.0 percent of the Level 1 ceramics, 12.0 percent of Level 2, 15.3 percent of Level 3 and 6.6 percent of Level 4. Thus, there are no real differences between the first three levels, but a slight reduction in incising in the bottom level. Lamar Complicated Stamped body sherds vary as follows: Level 1, 16.1 percent; Level 2, 13.7 percent; Level 3, 3.5 percent; Level 4, 8.2 percent. This steady decrease in Lamar Stamped pottery is interesting. Marvin Smith has shown that Lamar stamping is not as common in the early Lamar Duvall phase as in the Dyar phase (Smith 1981). He believes that the peak in popularity of Complicated Stamping at the Dyar site was in the intermediate Iron Horse phase (Personal Communication). Although we found no Duvall phase material at Little River, this data does apparently support an increase of the popularity of Lamar Complicated Stamped from the beginning to the end of the Little River occupation.

Plain body sherds account for 58.7 percent of sherds from Level 1. In Level 2 they form 58.2 percent of the collection and in Level 3 they increase to 70.2 percent of the sherds. In Level 4 however, the plain body sherds drop back to 65.6 percent of the sherds. The general trend here supports the increase of Lamar Complicated Stamped through time. Level 4 percentages are suspect in all parts of this analysis, however, because the sherd total is so low, only 61 sherds. Thus the apparent change in this trend in Level 4 may simply be an artifact of low sample size.

We see no stratigraphic patterns in any of the other sherd types listed in Table 2. In fact, the remarkable thing about all the sherds from this excavation unit is how little difference there is from top to bottom. This supports our idea that the Lamar occupation at Little River was of a brief interval.

Although not numerically important, a few sherds with punctations were recovered from Excavation Unit 1. These bear more resemblance to sherds from

farther to the south and west than the north and east. Punctates associated with Lamar Bold Incised pottery are more common toward the Chattahoochee River to the southwest.

TABLE 2
PROVENIENCE 1, EXCAVATION UNIT 1

	PLAIN				INCISED			
	RIM		BODY		RIM		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
LEVEL 1	98	467.40	1057	5018.00	75	361.00	270	976.20
ROW %	5.44	5.30	58.66	56.85	4.16	4.09	14.98	11.06
LEVEL 2	24	129.80	322	1553.90	24	114.50	61	283.00
ROW %	4.71	4.86	63.14	58.21	4.71	4.29	11.96	10.60
LEVEL 3	11	45.10	179	661.70	12	42.90	39	117.90
ROW %	4.31	4.19	70.20	61.54	4.71	3.99	15.29	10.96
LEVEL 4	2	7.90	40	127.80	9	43.30	4	8.20
ROW %	3.28	3.20	65.57	51.80	14.75	17.55	6.56	3.32

	LAMAR STAMPED				CHECK STAMPED			
	RIM		BODY		RIM		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
LEVEL 1	0	0.00	290	1940.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROW %	0.00	0.00	16.09	21.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEVEL 2	1	6.00	70	761.50	1	12.70	0	0.00
ROW %	0.20	0.22	13.73	28.52	0.20	0.48	0.00	0.00
LEVEL 3	0	0.00	9	137.60	0	0.00	3	60.50
ROW %	0.00	0.00	3.53	12.80	0.00	0.00	1.18	5.63
LEVEL 4	0	0.00	5	54.30	0	0.00	1	5.20
ROW %	0.00	0.00	8.20	22.01	0.00	0.00	1.64	2.11

	PUNCTATED/INCISED				PUNCTATED	
	RIM		BODY		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
LEVEL 1	0	0.00	3	32.50	7	26.50
ROW %	0.00	0.17	0.37	0.11	0.39	0.30
LEVEL 2	1	39.20	3	56.80	2	5.10
ROW %	0.20	1.47	0.59	2.13	0.39	0.19
LEVEL 3	0	0.00	2	9.60	0	0.00
ROW %	0.00	0.78	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEVEL 4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROW %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

SUBTOTALS

	RIMS		BODY		TOTALS	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
LEVEL 1	173	828.40	1629	7998.70	1802	8827.10
ROW %	9.60	9.38	90.40	90.62		
LEVEL 2	51	302.20	459	2667.50	510	2969.70
ROW %	10.00	11.32	90.00	89.82		
LEVEL 3	23	88.00	232	987.30	255	1075.30
ROW %	9.02	8.18	90.98	91.82		
LEVEL 4	11	51.20	50	195.50	61	246.70
ROW %	18.03	20.75	81.97	79.25	2628	13118.80

The Lamar Bold Incised sherds from this unit, and from all other units at Little River, are almost exclusively of the design style with greater than three line elements. This trait is suggestive of the Dyar phase of the Lamar period rather than the earlier Iron Horse phase, in which two or three line designs predominate.

PROVENIENCE 2, EXCAVATION UNIT 2

The sherds from Provenience 2 are listed in Table 3. These are from Excavation Unit 2, the 1 by 2 meter excavation unit into the northern edge of Mound C. A total of 856 sherds were recovered from this excavation unit. Of these, only three can be confidently assigned to the Lamar period. These are all Lamar Bold Incised sherds, and were found near the surface of the excavation unit. The remaining sherds that can be clearly assigned to a chronological period are Woodland, mostly Swift Creek, sherds.

The major pottery type in this deposit was plain. The total percentage for plain rims and body sherds was 70.9. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, itself, accounted for 26.4 percent of all sherds. Most of the rim sherds appear to be early Swift Creek forms: notched lips were common. The stamping on the Swift Creek sherds was typically well executed and sherd size was large. It is certain that this excavation unit had not been plowed.

Additional sherd types present in this excavation include five check stamped sherds and a single simple stamped sherd. It is likely that these date to the same period as most of the other sherds. Two Woodland period tetrapod pot legs also were recovered from this excavation unit.

TABLE 3
PROVENIENCE 2, EXCAVATION UNIT 2

<u>LOT</u>	PLAIN				SWIFT CREEK STAMPED			
	RIM		BODY		RIM		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	2	46.90	87	485.00	0	0.00	24	171.00
2	4	1.10	124	1000.00	1	14.50	23	239.00
3	0	0.00	19	90.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	6	24.70	113	656.50	3	28.60	45	279.90
5	6	60.30	151	1075.00	5	54.90	67	518.50
6	2	26.10	11	107.10	0	0.00	4	75.00
7	0	0.00	3	13.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	3	23.60	68	636.00	5	101.70	47	476.00
9	0	0.00	8	31.10	0	0.00	2	4.20
TOTALS	23	182.70	584	4094.50	14	199.70	212	1763.60
%	60.53	46.55	71.39	66.40	36.84	50.88	25.92	28.60

<u>LOT</u>	CHECK STAMPED		SIMPLE STAMPED		INCISED	
	BODY		RIM		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	0	0.00	1	10.10	2	67.70
2	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	63.20
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	1	2.20	0	0.00	5	45.30
5	1	9.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	3	60.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	5	71.90	1	10.10	11	176.20
%	0.61	1.17	2.63	2.57	1.34	2.86

<u>LOT</u>	TETRAPOD		RIMS		BODY		TOTALS	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	0	0.00	3	57.00	115	737.60	118	794.60
2	1	4.60	5	15.60	152	1306.80	157	1322.40
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	90.00	19	90.00
4	0	0.00	9	53.30	166	1012.20	175	1065.50
5	1	13.60	11	115.20	220	1616.30	231	1731.50
6	0	0.00	2	26.10	15	182.10	17	208.20
7	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	13.80	3	13.80
8	0	0.00	8	25.30	115	1112.00	123	1237.30
9	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	95.80	13	95.80
TOTALS	2	18.20	38	392.50	818	6166.60	856	6559.10
%	.24	0.30	4.44	5.98	95.56	94.02		

TABLE 3 SUMMARY

	PLAIN		INCISED		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	607	4277.20	3	30.20	226	1963.40
TOTAL %	70.91	65.21	0.05	3.53	26.40	29.93

	SIMPLE STAMPED		TETRAPOD		CHECK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	12	186.30	2	18.20	5	71.90
TOTAL %	1.40	2.84	0.23	0.28	0.58	1.10

PROVENIENCE 3, EXCAVATION UNIT 3

This is the material from the excavation unit on the southern edge of Mound B, the probable Swift Creek burial mound (Table 4). There was very little pottery present in this excavation unit except in the very top level. The total number of sherds from the entire unit was only 170. Of these, 81.8 percent were plain. Most of these plain sherds were of the thinner and sandier form associated with Woodland plain rather than the thicker and grittier plain wares of the Lamar period. Three clear Lamar Bold Incised sherds were found in the top of the excavation unit, however. The total number of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds was 20 (11.8 percent). This is less than the 26.4 percent found in Excavation Unit 2 just described. None of the Swift Creek sherds in Mound B were very large and there is no reason to believe they were included in the fill of the mound intentionally. They apparently were incidental village debris gathered with the soil used to build the mound. Simple and check stamped sherds were present, but rare, in this excavation unit just as in Excavation Unit 2.

TABLE 4
PROVENIENCE 3, EXCAVATION UNIT 3

LOT	PLAIN				INCISED	
	RIM		BODY		BODY	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	0	0.00	26	96.70	0	0.00
2	1	4.50	25	74.60	2	39.40
3	0	0.00	5	0.00	0	0.00
4	1	14.10	8	39.70	1	2.40
5	1	2.60	20	78.00	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	4	95.10	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
8	1	5.80	8	32.30	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	6	25.30	0	0.00
10	1	3.50	13	43.50	0	0.00
11	1	7.90	2	5.90	0	0.00
12	0	0.00	8	36.50	0	0.00
13	0	0.00	2	4.70	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	1	1.40	0	0.00
15	0	0.00	3	4.70	0	0.00
TOTALS	6	38.40	133	540.40	3	41.80
%	0.00	100.00	81.10	85.85	1.76	6.26

<u>LOT</u>	S.C. STAMPED		CHECK STAMPED		SIMPLE STAMPED	
	<u>BODY</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>BODY</u>
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	6	46.40	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	4	37.80	2	21.90	2	5.10
6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	1	3.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	4	15.20	2	6.50	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	1	5.50	0	0.00
10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.30
11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	20	103.20	5	33.90	3	8.40
%	12.20	16.39	3.05	5.39	1.83	1.33

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

<u>LOT</u>	SUBTOTALS		SUBTOTALS		TOTALS	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	0	0.00	31	96.70	31	96.70
2	1	4.50	33	114.00	34	118.50
3	0	0.00	5	0.00	5	0.00
4	1	14.10	9	42.10	10	56.20
5	1	2.60	28	107.00	29	109.60
6	0	0.00	4	95.10	4	95.10
7	0	0.00	3	2.00	3	2.00
8	1	5.80	14	40.80	15	46.60
9	0	0.00	7	31.80	7	31.80
10	1	3.50	14	46.80	15	50.30
11	1	7.90	2	5.90	3	13.80
12	0	0.00	8	36.50	8	36.50
13	0	0.00	2	4.70	2	4.70
14	0	0.00	1	1.40	1	1.40
15	0	0.00	3	4.70	3	4.70
TOTALS	6	38.40	164	629.50	170	667.90
%	3.53	5.75	96.47	94.25		

TABLE 4 SUMMARY

	PLAIN		INCISED		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	139	578.80	3	41.80	20	103.20
%	81.76	86.66	0.45	24.59	11.76	15.45

	SIMPLE STAMPED		CHECK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	3	8.40	5	33.90
%	1.76	1.26	2.94	5.08

PROVENIENCE 4, EXCAVATION UNIT 4

These materials are from Excavation Unit 4, the 2 by 2 meter excavation unit placed in the southwestern corner of Mound A. They are listed in Table 5. The total sherd count was 297. We had thought that this excavation unit would produce much Lamar pottery, but this was not so. Only three incised sherds were found (the same number as in Excavation Units 2 and 3!). As in Excavation Unit 3, plain pottery accounted for 70 percent of the pottery. Most of this appeared to be Woodland plain, but some was Lamar. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped was present and accounted for 9.8 percent of the total.

The major difference between the ceramic collections from Excavation Unit 4 and Excavation Units 2 and 3 was that it had more check and simple stamped pottery. Check stamped accounted for 9.8 percent of the total and simple stamped formed 8.4 percent of the pottery. There were more check and simple stamped sherds from this excavation unit than any other excavation unit on the site. The meaning of this is not clear, however. One possibility is that this area of the site may have a slightly earlier Woodland occupation than the other Woodland parts of the site, but this is unknown. The association of the greater percentage of check and simple stamped pottery with the buried stone mound found in Excavation Unit 4 may more than mere coincidence. The stone mound may date to the Cartersville period.

TABLE 5
PROVENIENCE 4, EXCAVATION UNIT 4

<u>LOT</u>	PLAIN				INCISED	
	RIM		BODY		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	2	6.20	29	90.30	2	7.90
2	0	0.00	17	119.00	0	0.00
3	4	18.70	35	117.20	0	0.00
4	3	9.20	17	65.90	1	0.70
5	3	12.70	14	48.50	0	0.00
6	4	25.60	29	87.10	0	0.00
7	2	10.20	32	151.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	14	65.20	0	0.00
10	3	5.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	21	87.90	187	744.20	3	8.60
%	95.45	98.21	68.00	54.44	1.01	0.59

<u>LOT</u>	SWIFT CREEK STAMPED				CHECK STAMPED	
	RIM		BODY		BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	0	0.00	3	47.80	0	0.00
2	0	0.00	1	11.00	1	2.00
3	0	0.00	5	72.30	13	51.80
4	0	1.60	2	4.20	2	10.90
5	1	0.00	0	0.00	4	17.80
6	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	39.90
7	0	0.00	15	104.20	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	2	23.00	0	0.00
10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	1	1.60	28	262.50	27	122.40
%	4.55	1.79	10.18	19.20	9.82	8.95

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

LOT	SIMPLE STAMPED BODY		PUNCTATED BODY		TETRAPODS	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	3	7.60	1	16.00	1	19.50
2	4	68.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	5	24.20	0	0.00	1	0.00
4	5	21.40	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	8	33.90	0	0.00	1	35.60
6	0	0.00	1	2.60	0	0.00
7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	25	155.70	2	18.60	3	55.10
%	9.09	11.39	0.73	1.36	1.09	4.03

SUBTOTALS

LOT	RIMS		BODY		TOTALS	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	2	6.20	39	189.10	41	195.30
2	0	0.00	23	200.60	23	200.60
3	4	18.70	59	265.50	63	284.20
4	4	10.80	27	103.10	31	113.90
5	3	12.70	27	135.80	30	148.50
6	4	25.60	37	129.60	41	155.20
7	2	10.20	47	255.20	49	265.40
8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	0	0.00	16	88.20	16	88.20
10	3	5.30	0	0.00	3	5.30
TOTALS	22	89.50	275	1367.10	297	1456.60
%	100.00	100.00	92.59	93.86		

TABLE 5 SUMMARY

	PLAIN		INCISED		S.C. STAMPED		CHECK STAMPED	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
TOTALS	208	832.10	3	8.60	29	264.10	27	122.40
%	70.03	57.13	0.21	2.90	9.76	18.13	9.09	8.40

	SIMPLE STAMPED		PUNCTATED		TETRAPODS	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
TOTALS	25	155.70	2	18.60	3	55.10
%	8.42	10.69	0.67	1.28	1.01	3.78

It is very surprising that so little Lamar material was found in this excavation unit, though it was only about 15 meters away from Excavation Unit 1, which produced such so much Lamar pottery. This might be explained because of the brief Lamar occupation and the unplowed nature of the site. The pottery at Little River is still lying right where it was deposited.

PROVENIENCE 6, EXCAVATION UNIT 5

This material is from Excavation Unit 5 a 1 by 1 meter excavation unit placed on the northeastern edge of Mound A. The sherds are listed in Table 6. The total number of sherds from this unit was only 87. Of these 72, or 82.8 percent, were plain. These plain sherds included both Woodland and Lamar sherds based upon their paste characteristics. No percentage figures are given for this, however, because it is difficult to separate small sherds into one or the other of these plain categories.

Four clear Lamar Bold Incised sherds were present and accounted for 4.6 percent of the pottery. Seven Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds were present. These formed 8.1 percent of the collection. Four simple stamped sherds were found in Excavation Unit 5.

Although there were very few sherds from this excavation unit, it appears that both Woodland and Lamar materials are thoroughly mixed in this excavation unit. The lack of Lamar Complicated Stamped pottery is curious, although its is often difficult to sort from Swift Creek in small sherds. There was no clear midden in this excavation unit, all the sherds apparently coming from mixed mound fill.

TABLE 6
PROVENIENCE 6, EXCAVATION UNIT 5

LOT	PLAIN		INCISED	
	RIM	BODY	BODY	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	2	3.90	20	92.50
2	0	0.00	22	78.40
3	0	0.00	9	29.70
4	0	0.00	17	41.20
5	0	0.00	2	7.30
TOTALS	2	3.90	70	249.10
%	66.67	25.00	84.34	81.41

<u>LOT</u>	RIM		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED BODY		SIMPLE STAMPED BODY	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.70
2	0	0.00	2	2.90	1	9.20
3	1	11.70	3	8.40	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	1	10.10	2	4.60
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	1	11.70	6	21.40	4	16.50
%	33.33	75.00	7.23	6.99	4.82	5.39

SUBTOTALS						
<u>LOT</u>	RIM		BODY		TOTALS	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	2	3.90	23	105.60	25	109.50
2	0	0.00	26	99.10	26	99.10
3	1	11.70	12	38.10	13	49.80
4	0	0.00	20	55.90	20	55.90
5	0	0.00	2	7.30	2	7.30
TOTALS	3	15.60	83	306.00	86	321.60
%	3.49	4.85	96.51	95.15		

TABLE 6 SUMMARY

	PLAIN		INCISED		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	72	244.00	4	19.00	7	33.10
TOTAL %	83.72	75.87	4.65	5.91	8.14	10.29

	SIMPLE STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	4	16.50
TOTAL %	4.65	5.13

PROVENIENCE 8, EXCAVATION 6

Only 77 sherds were found in Excavation Unit 6 on the southwestern edge of Mound D. These are listed in Table 7. Plain pottery accounted for 75.3 percent of the material. Most of this plain pottery appeared to be of the Lamar paste. A full 10.4 percent of the pottery in the excavation unit was Lamar Bold Incised, about the same as in Excavation Unit 1. Lamar Complicated Stamped accounted for only 2.6 percent of the pottery, although an additional 5.2 percent

classified as unidentified stamped also may be Lamar Stamped. Only a single sherd of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped was found in this excavation unit.

Additionally, two check stamped sherds, a tetrapod pot leg, and a single simple stamped sherd were recovered. It seems that most of the material found in this unit is of Lamar date and tends to confirm that Mound D probably dates to this period. Further testing is necessary here, however.

TABLE 7
PROVENIENCE 8, EXCAVATION UNIT 6

LOT	PLAIN				INCISED			
	RIM		BODY		RIM		BODY	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	1	4.50	12	63.50	1	19.50	1	3.30
2	1	6.80	35	165.90	6	37.60	0	0.00
3	0	0.00	7	53.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	2	1.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	2	11.30	56	284.50	7	57.10	1	3.30
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.86

LOT	LAMAR STAMPED		CHECK STAMPED		SIMPLE STAMPED		SWIFT CREEK	
	BODY		BODY		BODY		STAMPED	
	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
2	2	38.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	0	0.00	1	1.40	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.50
5	0	0.00	1	11.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	2	38.10	2	13.30	1	10.00	1	2.50
%	2.94	9.97	2.94	3.48	1.47	2.62	1.47	0.65

LOT	UNID.		SUBTOTALS							
	STAMPED		TETRAPODS		RIM		BODY		TOTALS	
	N	WEIGHT	N	WEIGHT	N	WEIGHT	N	WEIGHT	N	WEIGHT
1	2	3.10	0	0.00	2	24.00	16	79.90	18	103.90
2	1	14.90	0	0.00	7	44.40	38	218.90	45	263.30
3	1	3.30	1	9.20	0	0.00	10	67.20	10	67.20
4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.30	3	4.30
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.90	1	11.90
TOTALS	4	21.30	1	9.20	9	68.40	68	382.20	77	450.60
%	5.88	5.57	1.47	2.41	11.69	15.18	88.31	84.82		

**TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)
SUMMARY**

	PLAIN		INCISED		LAMAR STAMPED		CHECK STAMPED	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	58	295.80	8	60.40	2	38.10	2	13.30
%	75.32	65.65	10.39	13.40	2.60	8.46	2.60	2.95

	SIMPLE STAMPED		SWIFT CREEK STAMPED		UNID. STAMPED		TETRAPODS	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
TOTALS	1	10.00	1	2.50	4	21.30	1	9.20
%	1.30	2.22	1.30	0.55	5.19	4.73	1.30	2.04

PROVENIENCE 9, EXCAVATION UNIT 7

These sherds are from Excavation Unit 7 on the grid southeastern corner of the top of Mound A. This was the first of the units excavated in the 1987 season. A total of 386 sherds was recovered from this unit. These are all listed in Table 8. These have been arranged by level in Table 9. Other than the plain pottery, which formed 82.6 percent of the collection, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped was the most common with 12.9 percent. There were a few identifiable Lamar period sherds in the excavation unit, however. These are distributed in a thin, but telling distribution from the top to the bottom of the excavation unit. Included here are the incised, punctated, punctated and incised, and Lamar Complicated Stamped sherds. Even combined, these account for only 3.6 percent of the pottery. Most of the plain pottery is probably Lamar Plain, but this has not been so divided. Since we have concluded that the mound was built in Lamar times, the Swift Creek sherds in this unit were simply included accidentally when soil was gathered for its construction. The few rim sherds identified by level are identified in Table 10.

TABLE 8
PROVENIENCE 9, EXCAVATION UNIT 7

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>		<u>CHECK STAMPED</u>	
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	X	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	2	40	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	7	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7	8	0	21	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
8	9	2	43	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
9	10	2	68	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
10	11	3	50	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0
11	12	2	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2	0	14	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1
13	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	X	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	X	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		11	309	0	5	0	50	1	5	0	3

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>PUNCTATED/ INCISED</u>		<u>RIM</u>	<u>SUBTOTALS</u>	
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>		<u>BODY</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	X	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
2	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	0	0	2	45	47
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
7	8	0	0	0	0	1	25	26
8	9	0	0	0	0	2	58	60
9	10	0	0	0	0	2	79	81
10	11	0	0	0	0	3	65	68
11	12	0	0	0	1	2	36	38
12	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
13	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
14	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
16	X	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
17	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	X	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
19	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		0	1	0	1	12	374	386

TABLE 9
PROVENIENCE 9, EXCAVATION UNIT 7

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1	42	89.36	0	.00	2	4.26	2	4.26
2	14	63.64	0	.00	4	18.18	3	13.64
3	4	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
4	1	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
5	2	66.67	0	.00	1	33.33	0	.00
6	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
7	11	84.62	0	.00	1	7.69	0	.00
8	21	80.77	0	.00	3	11.54	1	3.85
9	45	75.00	0	.00	15	25.00	0	.00
10	70	86.42	0	.00	11	13.58	0	.00
11	53	77.94	5	7.35	10	14.71	0	.00
12	37	97.37	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
TOTALS	300	82.64	5	1.38	47	12.94	6	1.65

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>CHECK STAMPED</u>		<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>PUNCTATED/ INCISED</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1	0	.00	1	2.13	0	.00	47	12.95
2	1	4.55	0	.00	0	.00	22	6.06
3	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	4	1.10
4	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	.28
5	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3	.83
6	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
7	1	7.69	0	.00	0	.00	13	3.58
8	1	3.85	0	.00	0	.00	26	7.16
9	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	60	16.53
10	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	81	22.31
11	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	68	18.73
12	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.63	38	10.47
TOTALS	3	.83	1	.28	1	.28	363	

TABLE 10
PROVENIENCE 9, EXCAVATION UNIT 7
RIM SHERDS

LOT	LEVEL	SIMPLE PLAIN	SWIFT CREEK FOLDED	SWIFT CREEK ROLLED	LAMAR FOLDED PINCHED	FORT WALTON FOLDED?	UNKNOWN FOLDED	TOTALS
4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
7	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
9	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	11	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
11	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		6	2	1	1	1	1	12

PROVENIENCE 10, EXCAVATION UNIT 8

The 431 sherds recovered from this unit are listed in Table 11. Excavation Unit 8 was located in the middle of the summit of Mound A. As with Provenience 9, just discussed, the sherds for this excavation unit have been rearranged by level and are presented in Table 12. There were even fewer Lamar sherds in this unit than in Excavation Unit 7. These include the incised and the punctated sherds. While this is disconcerting, the placement of these sherds was well down into the mound and probably associated with one of the house levels discussed in the excavation section of this report. A few sherds of linear check stamped (Woodland) were also located here just as in Excavation Unit 4 on the southwestern corner of the mound. These were not found anywhere else on the site and the reason for this is unknown. There was a rich Swift Creek period midden under the mound that appeared to be moderately intact. The implication is that the first house placed where the mound was to be located was a Lamar period house placed upon intact Swift Creek period midden. The rim sherd forms recovered from the excavation unit are listed by level in Table 13.

PROVENIENCE 11, EXCAVATION UNIT 9

This is the material from Trench 1 (Excavation Unit 9) on the top of Mound A. The total number of sherds recovered was 144 and they are listed in Table 14. It is interesting that several Swift Creek sherds are included in the soil that was placed on the very top of the mound. The incised and punctated sherds, along with the Lamar Complicated Stamped sherds are all associated with the structure on the mound's summit.

TABLE 11
PROVENIENCE 10, EXCAVATION UNIT 8
LAMAR **SWIFT CREEK**
COMPLICATED **COMPLICATED**

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>STAMPED</u>		<u>STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	X	2	94	0	2	0	8	2	5
2	X	1	13	0	0	1	2	0	1
3	1-2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	5	1	10	0	0	0	5	0	0
7	6	0	13	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	7	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	8	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	9	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	0
11	10	0	11	0	0	0	1	1	0
12	11	8	88	0	0	0	21	0	1
13	12	4	7	0	0	0	13	0	0
14	13	1	13	0	0	0	3	0	0
15	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		19	294	0	2	2	62	3	7

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>CHECK</u>		<u>CHECK</u>		<u>SIMPLE</u>		<u>CORD</u>	
		<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>MARKED</u>	<u>MARKED</u>
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	X	0	8	2	5	0	3	0	1
2	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	8	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
13	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		0	12	4	19	1	4	0	1

TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>SUBTOTALS</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	X	0	0	6	126	132
2	X	0	0	2	17	19
3	1-2	0	0	0	3	3
4	3	0	0	3	7	10
5	4	0	0	0	10	10
6	5	0	0	1	16	17
7	6	0	0	1	14	15
8	7	0	1	0	16	16
9	8	0	0	1	14	15
10	9	0	0	0	15	15
11	10	0	0	1	12	13
12	11	0	0	8	113	121
13	12	0	0	4	22	26
14	13	0	0	2	16	18
15	X	0	0	0	1	1
16	X	0	0	0	0	0
17	X	0	0	0	0	0
18	X	0	0	0	0	0
19	X	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		0	1	29	402	431

TABLE 12
PROVENIENCE 10, EXCAVATION UNIT 8

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>		<u>CHECK STAMPED</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1-2	3	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
3	8	80.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
4	4	40.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
5	11	64.71	5	29.41	0	.00	0	.00
6	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	.00	0	.00
7	14	87.50	1	6.25	0	.00	0	.00
8	8	53.33	1	6.67	0	.00	1	6.67
9	10	66.67	5	33.33	0	.00	0	.00
10	11	84.62	1	7.69	1	7.69	0	.00
11	96	79.34	21	17.36	1	.83	1	.83
12	11	42.31	13	50.00	0	.00	2	7.69
13	14	77.78	3	16.67	0	.00	0	.00
TOTALS	203	72.76	52	18.64	2	.72	4	1.43

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>LINEAR CHECK STAMPED</u>		<u>SIMPLE STAMPED</u>		<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1-2	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3	1.08
3	2	20.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	3.58
4	6	60.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	3.58
5	1	5.88	0	.00	0	.00	17	6.09
6	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	15	5.38
7	0	.00	0	.00	1	6.25	16	5.73
8	5	33.33	0	.00	0	.00	15	5.38
9	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	15	5.38
10	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	13	4.66
11	1	.83	1	.83	0	.00	121	43.37
12	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	26	9.32
13	0	.00	1	5.56	0	.00	18	6.45
TOTALS	5	5.38	2	.72	1	.36	279	100.00

TABLE 13
PROVENIENCE 10, EXCAVATION UNIT 8, RIM SHERDS

<u>LOT</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>SIMPLE</u>		<u>SIMPLE, SWIFT</u>		<u>FORT</u>		<u>LIP</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
		<u>PLAIN</u>	<u>INCISED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>CREEK FOLDED</u>	<u>WALTON FOLDED?</u>	<u>NOTCHED</u>		
1	x	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
2	x	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
4	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	12	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
13	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
14	14	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
TOTALS		16	3	6	1	2	2	2	30

TABLE 14
PROVENIENCE 11, EXCAVATION UNIT 9

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	10	0	4	0	1	0	0
4	3	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2	1	22	0	2	0	2	0	4
7	1	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
9	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
12	1	0	13	0	0	1	4	0	0
13	1	0	19	0	0	0	3	0	0
TOTALS		1	104	0	7	1	20	0	6

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>CHECK STAMPED BODY</u>	<u>PUNCTATED /INCISED BODY</u>	<u>SIMPLE STAMPED BODY</u>	<u>FINGERNAIL PUNCTATED BODY</u>	<u>SUBTOTALS</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
						<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
4	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
6	2	0	0	0	1	1	31	32
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	14
8	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5
9	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
12	1	1	0	1	0	1	19	20
13	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
TOTALS		1	1	2	1	2	142	144

PROVENIENCE 12, EXCAVATION UNIT 10

These sherds are from Trench 2 (Excavation Unit 10) on the summit of Mound A. There were only 83 sherds from this trench, the fewest from any of the trenches on the mound. These are listed in Table 15. This lack of sherds implies that the grid northeastern corner (actually the east) may not have been

an area of the mound summit that was involved in cooking or storage. It also is noteworthy that this trench had fewer Swift Creek sherds than any of the other trenches.

TABLE 15
PROVENIENCE 12, EXCAVATION UNIT 10

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	1	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	1
2	1	0	11	0	1	1	2	1	1
3	2	2	22	0	6	0	1	2	0
4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	3	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	ALL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		4	52	0	10	1	3	4	3

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>CHECK</u>		<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>SIMPLE</u>		<u>LINEAR</u>		<u>SUBTOTALS</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
		<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>/INCISED</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	1		0		0		0		1	1	10	11
2	1		2		1		0		0	2	18	20
3	2		0		1		0		0	4	30	34
4	3		0		0		0		0	0	2	2
5	3		0		0		1		0	1	13	14
6	ALL		0		0		0		0	1	1	2
TOTALS			2		2		1		1	9	74	83

PROVENIENCE 13, EXCAVATION UNIT 11

Trench 3 (Excavation Unit 11) on the top of Mound A is represented by the sherds listed in Table 16. The total number of sherds was 132. This trench was 1 meter shorter than the other three (5 meters instead of 6 meters) so the absolute number of sherds is a bit misleading. As with all the other trenches, there were both Swift Creek period and Lamar period sherds present in this trench.

TABLE 16
PROVENIENCE 13, EXCAVATION UNIT 11

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR</u>	<u>SWIFT CK</u>	<u>INCISED</u>		<u>SUB-</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>COMP. STAMP</u>	<u>COMP. STAMPED</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	1	2	19	0	0	1	1	4	22	26
2	ALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	6
4	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
5	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
6	3	2	27	0	2	0	1	2	30	32
7	3?	3	41	2	9	1	3	4	55	59
TOTALS		7	101	2	12	2	5	6	122	132

PROVENIENCE 14, EXCAVATION UNIT 12

The final trench on the summit of Mound A was Trench 4 (Excavation Unit 12). There were more sherds from this trench than any of the others, a total of 216. They are listed in Table 17. The major reason for this was an increase in the number of Swift Creek sherds in the mound fill. This is the grid northwestern area of the mound (actually magnetic north). It is very interesting that the amount of Lamar pottery on the summit of Mound A is fairly consistent over the entire top, while the amount of Swift Creek period pottery varies a great deal.

TABLE 17
PROVENIENCE 14, EXCAVATION UNIT 12

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>	<u>LAMAR</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
				<u>COMPLICATED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>COMPLICATED</u>	<u>STAMPED</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
			<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	1	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2	2	34	0	1	0	10	0	1
4	2	1	60	0	9	2	23	1	2
5	3	2	5	0	1	0	5	0	0
6	3	2	30	0	1	0	10	0	1
TOTALS		8	135	0	12	2	50	1	5

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PIT</u>	CHECK STAMPED		SUBTOTALS		<u>TOTALS</u>
		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	1	0	0	1	7	8
2	1	0	0	0	2	2
3	2	0	2	2	48	50
4	2	0	1	4	95	99
5	3	0	0	2	11	13
6	3	0	0	2	42	44
TOTALS		0	3	11	205	216

PROVENIENCE 15, EXCAVATION UNIT 13

The final excavation unit on the summit of Mound A was the 1 meter square designated Excavation Unit 13. This was located on the grid southwestern part of the summit. There were a total of 42 sherds located in this unit. These are listed in Table 18. Swift Creek and Lamar materials are equally represented.

TABLE 18
PROVENIENCE 15, EXCAVATION UNIT 13

<u>LOT</u>	PLAIN		CORD MARKED		SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED		INCISED	
	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	1
2	4	19	0	2	0	3	2	2
TOTALS	4	24	0	2	0	6	2	3

<u>LOT</u>	CHECK STAMPED		SUBTOTALS		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	
1	0	0	0	9	9
2	0	1	6	27	33
TOTALS	0	1	6	36	42

CERAMIC SUMMARY

Tables 19, 20, and 21 have been created as summary tables for all the ceramics from all the excavation units at Little River during both the 1984 and the 1987 seasons. The first of these divides the ceramics by rim and body sherds. The second splits the sherds by number and percent. The last divides the rim sherds from the site by style. These tables stand pretty much on their own here. Because we clearly have two components (and apparently only two components) at the site and because they are, largely, horizontally separated, the totals in this chart are not of significant analytic value at the present. The total number of sherds recovered and analyzed from the Little River site was 5751.

**TABLE 19
ALL RIM AND BODY SHERDS**

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>PLAIN</u>		<u>LAMAR COMPLICATED</u>		<u>SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED</u>		<u>INCISED</u>	
	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	143	1717	3	382	0	1	126	387
2	23	584	0	0	14	212	0	3
3	6	133	0	0	0	20	0	3
4	21	187	0	4	1	28	0	3
6	2	70	0	0	1	6	0	4
8	2	56	0	6	0	1	0	1
9	11	309	0	5	0	50	1	5
10	19	294	0	2	2	62	3	7
11	1	104	0	7	1	20	0	6
12	4	52	0	10	1	3	4	3
13	7	101	0	2	0	12	2	5
14	8	135	0	12	2	50	1	5
15	4	24	0	0	0	6	2	3
TOTALS	251	3766	3	430	22	471	139	435

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>CHECK STAMPED</u>		<u>LINEAR CHECK STAMPED</u>		<u>SIMPLE STAMPED</u>		<u>CORD MARKED</u>	
	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>
1	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
2	0	5	0	0	1	11	0	0
3	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
4	0	27	0	0	0	25	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	0	3	0	0	0	47	0	0
10	0	12	4	19	1	4	0	1
11	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
12	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS	1	65	4	20	3	103	0	3

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>PUNCTATED</u>		<u>PUNCTATED /INCISED</u>		<u>TERTA- POD</u>	<u>SUBTOTALS</u>		
	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>		<u>RIM</u>	<u>BODY</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	0	9	1	8	0	274	2511	2785
2	0	1	1	2	2	39	820	859
3	0	0	0	0	0	6	164	170
4	0	2	0	0	3	22	275	297
6	0	0	0	2	0	3	86	89
8	0	0	0	0	1	2	68	70
9	0	1	0	1	0	12	421	433
10	0	1	0	0	0	29	402	431
11	0	1	0	1	0	2	142	144
12	0	0	0	2	0	9	74	83
13	0	0	0	0	0	10	122	132
14	0	0	0	0	0	11	205	216
15	0	0	0	0	0	6	36	42
TOTALS	0	15	2	16	6	425	5326	5751

TABLE 20
ALL SHERDS

PROV.	PLAIN		LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED		SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED		INCISED	
	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT
1	1860	66.79	385	13.82	1	.04	513	18.42
2	607	70.66	0	.00	226	26.31	3	.35
3	139	81.76	0	.00	20	11.76	3	1.76
4	208	70.03	4	1.34	29	9.76	3	1.01
6	72	80.90	0	.00	7	7.87	4	4.49
8	58	82.86	6	8.57	1	1.43	1	1.43
9	320	73.90	5	1.15	50	11.55	6	1.39
10	313	72.62	2	.46	64	14.85	10	2.32
11	105	72.92	7	4.86	21	14.58	6	4.17
12	56	67.47	10	12.05	4	4.82	7	8.43
13	108	81.82	2	1.52	12	9.09	7	5.30
14	143	66.20	12	5.56	52	24.07	6	2.78
15	28	66.67	0	.00	6	14.29	5	11.90
TOTALS	4017	69.85	429	7.46	493	8.57	574	9.98

PROV.	CHECK STAMPED		LINEAR CHECK STAMPED		SIMPLE STAMPED		CORD MARKED	
	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT
1	5	.18	0	.00	3	.11	0	.00
2	5	.58	0	.00	12	1.40	0	.00
3	5	2.94	0	.00	3	1.76	0	.00
4	27	9.09	0	.00	25	8.42	0	.00
6	0	.00	0	.00	4	4.49	0	.00
8	2	2.86	0	.00	1	1.43	0	.00
9	3	.69	0	.00	47	10.85	0	.00
10	12	2.78	23	5.34	5	1.16	1	.23
11	1	.69	0	.00	2	1.39	0	.00
12	2	2.41	1	1.20	1	1.20	0	.00
13	0	.00	0	.00	3	2.27	0	.00
14	3	1.39	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
15	1	2.38	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.76
TOTALS	66	1.15	24	.42	106	1.84	3	.05

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>PUNCTATE</u>		<u>PUNCTATED /INCISED</u>		<u>TETRAPOD</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1	9	.32	9	.32	0	.00	2785	48.43
2	1	.12	3	.35	2	.23	859	14.94
3	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	170	2.96
4	2	.67	0	.00	3	1.01	297	5.16
6	0	.00	2	2.25	0	.00	89	1.55
8	0	.00	0	.00	1	1.43	70	1.22
9	1	.23	1	.23	0	.00	433	7.53
10	1	.23	0	.00	0	.00	431	7.49
11	1	.69	1	.69	0	.00	144	2.50
12	0	.00	2	2.41	0	.00	83	1.44
13	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	132	2.30
14	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	216	3.76
15	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	42	.73
TOTALS	15	.26	18	.31	6	.10	5751	100.00

TABLE 21
1987 RIM SHERDS

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>SIMPLE, PLAIN</u>	<u>SIMPLE, INCISED</u>	<u>SIMPLE, STAMPED</u>	<u>SWIFT CREEK FOLDED</u>	<u>SWIFT CREEK ROLLED</u>	<u>NOTCH LIP</u>
9	6	0	0	2	1	0
10	16	3	6	1	0	2
11	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	3	3	0	1	0	0
13	5	3	1	0	0	0
14	3	2	0	1	0	0
15	1	2	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	35	13	8	5	1	2

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>LAMAR FOLDED PINCHED</u>	<u>LAMAR FOLDED NOTCHED</u>	<u>FORT WALTON? FOLDED</u>	<u>UNKNOWN FOLDED</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
9	1	0	1	1	12
10	0	0	2	0	30
11	0	0	0	0	2
12	2	0	0	0	9
13	1	0	0	0	10
14	4	0	0	0	10
15	1	2	0	0	6
16	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	9	2	3	1	79

CHAPTER 10

LITHICS

Only 806 lithic artifacts were recovered and analyzed from all the excavation units on the site. These artifacts are listed here by provenience and lot in Tables 22-34. Table 35 summarizes these tables. Excavation Unit 2, the Swift Creek garbage mound, produced 428 or 53.1 percent of the total. Combined with the material from Excavation Unit 3, the Swift Creek burial mound, a total of 57.3 percent of the lithics recovered can be safely assigned to the Swift Creek occupation of the site. The only other area that produced lithic remains in any quantity was Excavation Unit 1, the 2 by 4 meter excavation unit located in the village area. Although the ceramics from this unit are predominantly Lamar, we cannot assume that the lithics found in this unit also date to the Lamar occupation. Almost all the other excavation units have very few lithic items. There were no Archaic period tools found at the site and we assume that the deitage at Little River is all of later date.

Two basic questions need to be addressed with the lithic sample from Little River. First, are the lithics from the site equally associated with the Swift Creek and the Lamar components of the site or are they more associated with one or the other? Second, are there any patterns in the material that can tell us something of the use of lithic materials at Little River?

It has been known for some time now that lithic remains are rare in Lamar sites in northeastern Georgia (Smith 1981, Williams 1983). Projectile points, for example, are almost unknown from Oconee Valley Lamar sites in the Piedmont. This is perhaps due to the increasing importance of cane as a material for producing cutting tools (Williams 1983). In examining the material from Excavation Unit 1 at Little River, clearly there is much similarity in the collection to that from Excavation Unit 2, an undoubted Swift Creek collection. This is particularly true for the dark grey cherts, which are clearly from northwestern Georgia Ridge and Valley sources, and the large quantity of presumably local crystal quartz flakes. Thus, we strongly believe that most of the lithic material from Excavation Unit 1 was also deposited during the Swift Creek period and became mixed in the village area with the much later Lamar materials. It is possible that a small amount of the Excavation Unit 1 lithics was made in the Lamar period, but these cannot be separated from the earlier ones. Thus we believe that most of the lithics from the Little River site are associated with the Swift Creek occupation.

TABLE 22
PROVENIENCE 1, EXCAVATION UNIT 1

<u>LOT</u>		SECONDARY	NON-	BIFACE	BIPOLAR	RANDOM	
		DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>		<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>CORE</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	1	1	2	0	1	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	2	4	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	4	0	2	0
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	1	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	4	0	1	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	3	0	0	1
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	0	6	0	1	0
	COAST PL CHERT	2	0	6	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	7	2	13	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	12	0	8	0
5	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	7	0	1	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	1	0
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	3	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	1	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	1	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0
9	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	1	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	3	0	1	0
11	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	3	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	1	0
12	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0
13	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTALS		5	6	80	4	47	1

TABLE 22 (CONTINUED)

<u>LOT</u>		<u>BIPOLAR</u> <u>CORE</u>	<u>UTILIZED</u> <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	<u>THIN</u> <u>BIFACE</u>	<u>FLAKE</u> <u>TOOL</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	3
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	6
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	0	0	9
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	8
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	1
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	2
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	1	0	7
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	1	6
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	4	0	0	0	13
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	8
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	2	0	2	0	27
	OTHER QUARTZ	3	0	0	0	2	27
5	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	3	0	0	0	11
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	1	0	4
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	2
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	3
9	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	3
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	1	3
10	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	1	5
11	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	4
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	1	1	4
13	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	1
14	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		7	13	1	8	6	178

TABLE 23
PROVENIENCE 2, EXCAVATION UNIT 2

<u>LOT</u>		NON- DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	BIPOLAR <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	RANDOM <u>CORE</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	7	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	1	0	0	1	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	6	4	4	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	3	0	2	0
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	13	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	2	0	1	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	15	1	7	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	3	0	3	0
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	6	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	0	1	0
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	30	0	1	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	2	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	14	1	14	1
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	0
5	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	33	0	1	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	5	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	17	2	14	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	8	0	5	0
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	5	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	4	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	1	0	0	0
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	2	0	1	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	3	0	6	0
8	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	25	0	2	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	15	0	17	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	6	0	9	0
9	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	18	0	1	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	3	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	8	0	23	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	4	0	10	0
TOTALS		8	261	8	127	3

TABLE 23 (CONTINUED)

<u>LOT</u>		<u>BIPOLAR</u> <u>CORE</u>	<u>UTILIZED</u> <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>THIN</u> <u>BIFACE</u>	<u>FLAKE</u> <u>TOOL</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	0	0	9
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	2
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	17
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	6
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	3	0	16
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	3
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	2	2	29
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	6
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	6
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	3
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	31
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	2
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	32
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2
5	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	0	36
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	5
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	36
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	13
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	5
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	6
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	3
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	9
8	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	27
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	33
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	2	0	19
9	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	19
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	3
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	31
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	15
TOTALS		1	7	11	2	428

TABLE 24
PROVENIENCE 3, EXCAVATION UNIT 3

<u>LOT</u>		NON- DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	UTILIZED <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	THIN BIFACE	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
4	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
5	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
6	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
9	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS		1	17	9	4	2	1	34

TABLE 25
PROVENIENCE 4, EXCAVATION UNIT 4

<u>LOT</u>		BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	BIPOLAR <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	UTILIZED <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	THIN BIFACE	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	COAST PL CHERT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	OTHER QUARTZ	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
	OTHER QUARTZ	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
4	COAST PL CHERT	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
5	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
8	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
9	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
11	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		29	1	12	1	2	2	47

TABLE 26
PROVENIENCE 6, EXCAVATION UNIT 5

<u>LOT</u>		NON-	UTILIZED	<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>CORE</u>	BI-	<u>TOTALS</u>
		DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>FLAKE</u>			POLAR <u>CORE</u>	
1	RIDG/VALCHERT	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	CRYSTALQUARTZ	0	0	1	1	0	2
	OTHERQUARTZ	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	RIDG/VALCHERT	0	1	0	0	0	1
	COASTPLCHERT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTALQUARTZ	4	0	1	0	1	6
	OTHERQUARTZ	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	RIDG/VALCHERT	1	2	0	0	0	3
	CRYSTALQUARTZ	1	0	0	0	1	2
	OTHERQUARTZ	1	1	0	0	0	2
5	RIDG/VALCHERT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CRYSTALQUARTZ	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		14	4	2	1	2	23

TABLE 27
PROVENIENCE 8, EXCAVATION UNIT 6

<u>LOT</u>		BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	OTHER QUARTZ	1	1
2	COAST PL CHERT	1	1
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	1
3	OTHER QUARTZ	1	1
TOTALS		4	4

TABLE 28
PROVENIENCE 9, EXCAVATION UNIT 7

<u>LOT</u>		NON- BIFACE		<u>THIN</u>	<u>USED</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	<u>BIFACE</u>	BIPOLAR	<u>TOTALS</u>
		DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>					<u>CORE</u>	
6	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
9	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
11	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
17	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS		1	10	11	6	1	1	1	32

TABLE 29
PROVENIENCE 10, EXCAVATION UNIT 8

<u>LOT</u>	<u>NON- DECORT FLAKE</u>	<u>BIFACE THINNING FLAKE</u>	<u>USED FLAKE</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>CORE</u>	<u>BI- POLAR CORE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER QUARTZ	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
9 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
14 RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
17 RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	17

TABLE 30
PROVENIENCE 11, EXCAVATION UNIT 9

<u>LOT</u>	<u>NON- DECORT FLAKE</u>	<u>BIFACE THINNING FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
2 OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	1
COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	1
7 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	1	1	1	3

TABLE 31
PROVENIENCE 12, EXCAVATION UNIT 10

<u>LOT</u>	<u>NON- DECORT FLAKE</u>	<u>DECORT FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	1
3 CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	1	1
OTHER QUARTZ	4	0	0	4
COAST PL CHERT	1	1	0	2
4 OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	5	5
RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	7	1	6	14

TABLE 32
PROVENIENCE 13, EXCAVATION UNIT 11

<u>LOT</u>		NON- DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	UTILIZED <u>FLAKE</u>	BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	0	0	1
	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	2
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	0	1
5	OTHER QUARTZ	1	0	0	1
TOTALS		2	1	2	5

TABLE 33
PROVENIENCE 14, EXCAVATION UNIT 12

<u>LOT</u>		NON- DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	DECORT <u>FLAKE</u>	BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>SHATTER</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
3	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	3	1	0	5	9
	OTHER QUARTZ	2	0	0	1	3
	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	2	0	0	2
6	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	2	0	0	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	0	1	1	3
TOTALS		8	3	1	7	19

TABLE 34
PROVENIENCE 15, EXCAVATION UNIT 13

<u>LOT</u>		BIFACE THINNING <u>FLAKE</u>	FLAKE <u>TOOL</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
2	OTHER QUARTZ	1	0	1
	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	1
TOTALS		1	1	2

TABLE 35
ALL LITHICS

	PROV.	SECONDARY DECORT FLAKE	NON- DECORT FLAKE	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE	BIPOLAR FLAKE	SHATTER
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	1	0	11	0	1
	COAST PL CHERT	4	1	11	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	26	4	32
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	5	32	0	13
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	139	0	4
	COAST PL CHERT	0	1	12	0	2
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	4	81	8	89
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	2	29	0	32
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	5	0	1
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	2	0	1
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	9	0	5
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	2
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	6	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	3	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	13	1	11
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	7	0	1
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	3	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	7	0	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	3	0	0
8	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	3	0	0
9	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	7	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	2	2	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	5	2	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	1	2	0	0	0
10	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	3	1	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	3	0	0	2
11	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	1
12	RIDG/VALCHERT	0	1	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	1	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	1
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	4	0	0	5
13	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	1	0	0	0
14	RIDG/VAL CHERT	2	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	5	0	0	5
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	3	1	0	2
15	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS		10	49	422	13	213

TABLE 35 (CONTINUED)

<u>PROV.</u>		<u>RANDOM</u> <u>CORE</u>	<u>BIPOLAR</u> <u>CORE</u>	<u>UTILIZED</u> <u>FLAKE</u>	<u>PP/K</u>	<u>THIN</u> <u>BIFACE</u>	<u>FLAKE</u> <u>TOOL</u>
1	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	1	2	1	3	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	3	7	0	4	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	3	3	0	1	6
2	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	0	5	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	3	1	4	0	3	2
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	3	0
3	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	2	1	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	2	0	0	0
4	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	2	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	2	0
6	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	3
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	2	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	2	1	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	2	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	2	2	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	1	0
10	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	1	1	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	1	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	1	2	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	COAST PL CHERT	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	RIDG/VAL CHERT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OTHER QUARTZ	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		6	14	34	9	23	13

The lithic sample recovered from Little River was sorted into categories that hopefully would provide insights about how stone tools were manufactured and used on the site. Lithic debris was sorted into groups that correspond to the reduction stages from the original piece of stone to the final product. This reduction debris was separated according to two manufacturing methods. The first method produced debris that is randomly or bifacially removed from a hand-held cobble. This process produces primary, secondary, and non-decortication (tertiary) flakes and ends with either a biface or an exhausted core that is here called a random core. The second reduction method requires a supporting anvil and produces distinctive bipolar flakes and an exhausted bipolar core. Formless debris or shatter is produced by both methods. Bifacial thinning flakes may result from the final retouching of a biface during the manufacturing process, but is primarily associated with the maintenance or resharpening of a biface during the life of the tool. Identified tool categories included projectile point/knives, thin bifaces, minimally retouched flake tools, and utilized flakes.

The lithics also were sorted by raw material in an attempt to identify patterns in lithic procurement and utilization. The stone was separated into four raw material groups consisting of Ridge and Valley chert, Coastal Plain chert, crystal quartz, and "other quartz." The dark blue to gray and black cherts of the Ridge and Valley occur in northwestern Georgia at a minimum distance of 120 kilometers. The light colored fossiliferous cherts of the Coastal Plain occur approximately 50 kilometers south of the site (Goad 1979). The extremely pure, glass-like, crystal quartz occurs in the Piedmont and is considered a locally available resource. The "other quartz" category includes several varieties of Piedmont quartz that have been called vein quartz, milky quartz, and quartzite.

Table 36 compares the excavation unit samples in terms of three lithic groups. Group 1, manufacturing debris, consists of the reduction debris except for bifacial thinning flakes. The group includes decortication flakes, nondecortication flakes, bipolar flakes, cores, and shatter. Group 2, maintenance debris, consists entirely of bifacial thinning flakes, which are interpreted as resharpening flakes. Group 3 includes all flaked stone tools, projectile points/knives (PP/K), and utilized flakes.

Since Excavation Units 1 and 2 produced most of the lithic material, the total site figures most clearly correspond to these units. Table 36, however, does suggest that for Excavation Units 1 through 4, similar lithic related activities were taking place. For these four excavation units, activities associated with tool use, maintenance, and discard account for 60 to 70 percent of the recovered lithics. Manufacturing or reduction debris accounts for a minor but still significant proportion of the material. All the other excavation units have so few items present that no patterns are reliable.

TABLE 36
LITHICS BY REDUCTION STAGE

<u>PROV.</u>	<u>MANUFACTURING</u> <u>DEBRIS</u>		<u>MAINTENANCE</u> <u>DEBRIS</u>		<u>TOOLS</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	70	39.3	80	44.9	28	15.7	178
2	147	34.3	261	61.0	20	4.7	428
3	10	29.4	17	50.0	7	20.6	34
4	13	27.7	29	61.7	5	10.6	47
6	5	21.7	14	60.1	4	17.4	23
8	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	4
9	13	40.7	11	34.4	8	25.0	32
10	11	64.7	1	5.9	5	29.4	17
11	2	66.6	1	33.3	0	0.0	3
12	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
13	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5
14	18	94.7	1	5.3	0	0.0	19
15	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
TOTALS	305	37.8	422	52.4	79	9.8	806

A division of the Little River lithic assemblage by raw material sheds light on the lithic resource accessibility and preferences. Table 37 shows the percentages of raw material types broken down into the three lithic groups.

TABLE 37
LITHICS BY REDUCTION STAGE AND MATERIAL

	<u>MANUFACTURING</u> <u>DEBRIS</u>		<u>MAINTENANCE</u> <u>DEBRIS</u>		<u>TOOLS</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
RIDG/VAL CHERT	14	6.6	173	82.0	24	11.4	211
COAST PLAIN CHERT	14	25.0	33	58.9	9	16.1	56
CRYSTAL QUARTZ	194	54.2	139	38.8	25	7.0	358
OTHER QUARTZ	83	45.9	77	42.5	21	11.6	181
TOTALS	305		422		79		806

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this table is that the proportion of manufacturing debris for the locally available quartz is substantially higher than the two exotic forms of chert. The figures suggest that quartz tools were manufactured, used, and discarded on the site while chert tools were brought to the site in essentially finished form. Table 38 separates the entire site collection into raw material categories.

TABLE 38
ALL LITHICS BY MATERIAL

RIDG/VAL CHERT		COASTAL PLAIN CHERT		CRYSTAL QUARTZ		OTHER QUARTZ		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
211	26.2	56	6.9	358	44.4	181	22.5	806

The figures presented in the table do not conform to the expected raw material proportions if the only factor involved was access to the most immediately available raw material sources. Quartz does account for two-thirds of the material but this is primarily crystal quartz. We consider this particularly noteworthy because across the Georgia Piedmont, where quartz was the major lithic resource for many millennia, the proportion of crystal quartz rarely exceeds a few percent. The very high proportion of crystal quartz suggests that either a quarry area was located near the site or that unusual reasons for crystal selection were in the minds of the people. Perhaps crystal quartz items were being made here for introduction into the trade network for exotic items across the Eastern United States in middle Woodland (Hopewell) times.

The proportions of the exotic cherts are especially important. They indicate access to a wide geographical area with a strong connection to northwestern Georgia. The travel time required to reach the northwestern Georgia sources would have been substantially greater than that needed to reach the Coastal Plain. In addition, the presence of cherts identified from both the Knox and Fort Payne formations (Goad 1979) shows that preferred sources were exploited, not just the closest available source.

Table 39 presents a raw material breakdown for a group of sites that were surface collected near the Little River site by Steve Kowalewski and Dean Wood (Personal Communication). The sites represent a systematic collection of "typical" Piedmont prehistoric sites.

TABLE 39
NEARBY SITES LITHICS BY MATERIAL

RIDG/VAL CHERT		C. PLAIN CHERT		PIEDMONT CHERT		CRYSTAL QUARTZ		OTHER QUARTZ		<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
2	1.9	13	12.4	2	1.9	7	6.7	81	77.1	105

The figures presented in this table are clearly different from those for the Little River assemblage. The figures for chert seem more in line with the distances required to get the materials. The collections also include the locally available Piedmont chert that was absent Little River. The "other quartz" category represents a very high proportion of total lithics and is conspicuously higher than the crystal quartz.

A comparison of the lithics from the Little River site and eleven nearby prehistoric sites suggests that the Swift Creek people made use of very specific raw materials. Although not quantified, crystal quartz and dark chert were clearly associated with the Swift Creek component (as well as the Etowah component) at 9Ge10--the Cold Springs site, in the nearby Wallace Reservoir. Precise comparisons between Little River, 9Ge10, and other Swift Creek sites in the Georgia Piedmont would determine if these high proportions of crystal quartz and dark chert correctly characterize lithic assemblages for this time period.

CHAPTER 11

SUMMARY

The potential of future research at the Little River site is great. Unplowed sites such as this one are very, very rare in Georgia. Both components are equally valuable and neither can be taken for granted to the exclusion of the other in any future work there.

The role of the Lamar component is interesting because of two or three factors (Williams and Shapiro 1987). First, the site is in an unusual location for a Mississippian mound center and was the last one settled in the history of the Oconee Province. It is on the western side of the Oconee Valley and forms a late analogue to the Shoulderbone site on the eastern side of the valley. In short, we believe these observations combine to suggest strongly that Little River was not settled where it was for broad scale environmental reasons, but due to Oconee Valley social reality. The center was probably set up in this marginal zone, to the west on or near a path to the Coosa Province in northwestern Georgia. It is located not far south of the historic Hightower trail, for instance.

The Lamar component at Little River is small. This is best understood not as a village, but as a "chiefly compound" (see Williams 1989), including only the chief, his wives, children, and servants. There are many other Lamar sites known from this part of the valley but they have not yet been systematically studied. These small sites likely represent the homes of people attached to the chief at Little River.

The Lamar mounds are so small at Little River because they were used for only a short period of time--probably not over 50 years, if that long. This brief occupation also limited the amount of Lamar midden that built up on the site.

The relationship of the Swift Creek occupation to that at sites such as Cold Springs (9Ge10) and the original Macon area Swift Creek site itself should be examined. Did the notions of mound construction and producing complicated stamped pottery spread into this area from southern Georgia or was it a local development. Why was the site placed here in the first place? These questions, and more must await another expedition to the Little River site.

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APPENDIX 1
PROVENIENCE AND LOT NUMBER CATALOG

<u>PROVEN.</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1	1	Square 1, Level 1, Village	7-12-84	
1	2	Square 1, Level 2, Village	7-12-84	
1	3	Squares 1 & 2, Feature 1, Village	7-13-84	
1	4	Square 2, Level 1, Village	7-13-84	
1	5	Square 2, Level 2, Village	7-13-84	
1	6	Square 2, Level 3, Village	7-14-84	
1	7	Square 2, Level 3, Village	7-19-84	
1	8	Square 2, Level 4, Village	7-21-84	
1	9	Square 1, Level 3, Village	7-19-84	
1	10	Feature 1, Village	7-20-84	
1	11	Square 1, Level 4, Village	8-6-84	
1	12	Square 2, Level 4, Village	8-5-84	
1	13	Feature 3, Village	8-9-84	
1	14	Squares 1 & 2, Level 2, Village	7-14-84	
2	1	XU2, Level 1, Mound C	7-14-84	
2	2	XU2, Level 2, Mound C	7-14-84	
2	3	Feature 2, Mound C	7-14-84	
2	4	XU2, Level 3, Mound C	7-19-84	
2	5	XU2, Level 3, Mound C	7-20-84	
2	6	XU2, Level 4, Mound C	7-21-84	
2	7	XU2, Level 4, Mound C	8-3-84	
2	8	XU2, Level 5, Mound C	8-9-84	
2	9	XU2, Level 6, Mound C	8-9-84	
2	10	XU2, Level 6, Mound C	8-9-84	C-14
3	1	XU3, Level 1, Mound B	7-19-84	
3	2	XU3, Level 2, Mound B	7-19-84	
3	3	XU3, Level 2, Mound B	7-20-84	
3	4	XU3, Level 3, Mound B	7-20-84	
3	5	XU3, Level 4, Mound B	7-20-84	South
3	6	XU3, Level 4, Mound B	7-21-84	
3	7	XU3, Level 4, Mound B	8-6-84	
3	8	XU3, Level 5, Mound B	8-6-84	
3	9	XU3, Level 6, Mound B	8-6-84	
3	10	XU3, Level 7, Mound B	8-7-84	

<u>PROVEN.</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
3	11	XU3, Level 8, Mound B	8-7-84	
3	12	XU3, Level 9, Mound B	8-8-84	
3	13	XU3, Level 10, Mound B	8-8-84	
3	14	XU3, Level 11, Mound B	8-8-84	
3	15	XU3, Level 12, Mound B	8-8-84	
4	1	XU4, Level 1, Mound A	8-1-84	
4	2	XU4, Level 1, Mound A	8-6-84	
4	3	XU4, Level 2, Mound A	8-6-84	
4	4	XU4, Level 3, Mound A	8-6-84	
4	5	XU4, Level 4, Mound A	8-8-84	
4	6	XU4, Level 5, Mound A	8-8-84	
4	7	XU4, Level 6, Mound A	8-8-84	
4	8	XU4, Level 6, Mound A	8-8-84	C-14
4	9	XU4, NE Quarter, Level 7, Mound A	8-8-84	
4	10	XU4, NE Quarter, Level 8, Mound A	8-10-84	
4	11	XU4, NE Quarter, Level 9, Mound A	8-10-84	
5	1	Surface, General	1984	
5	2	Surface, South Peninsula	8-8-84	
5	3	Surface, Mound B	8-10-84	
5	4	Surface, Mound A	8-9-84	
5	5	Mound A Surface	6-22-87	
5	6	Steps to Dock	6-23-87	
6	1	XU5, Level 1, 0-10 cm, Mound A	10-27-84	
6	2	XU5, Level 2, 10-20 cm, Mound A	10-27-84	
6	3	XU5, Level 3, 20-30 cm, Mound A	10-27-84	
6	4	XU5, Level 4, 30-40 cm, Mound A	10-27-84	
6	5	XU5, Level 5, 40-45 cm, Mound A	10-27-84	
7	1	Post Hole Tests	1984	
8	1	XU6, Level 1, 0-10 cm, Mound D	10-27-84	
8	2	XU6, Level 2, 10-20 cm, Mound D	10-27-84	
8	3	XU6, Level 3, 20-30 cm, Mound D	10-27-84	
8	4	XU6, Level 4, 30-35 cm, Mound D	10-27-84	
8	5	Feature at 35 cm, Mound D	10-27-84	
8	6	Charcoal Sample, Mound D	10-27-84	

<u>PROVEN.</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
9	1	XU7, Post Hole A	7-2-87	
9	2	XU7, Post Hole B	7-2-87	3 Bags
9	3	XU7, Post Hole C	7-2-87	
9	4	XU7, Zone 1, Level 1, 0-10 cm	6-22-87	3 Bags
9	5	XU7, Zone 1, Level ?, Area 1	6-24-87	
9	6	XU7, Zone 3, Level 1, 60-70 cm	6-25-87	
9	7	XU7, Zone 3, Level 2, 70-80 cm	6-26-87	
9	8	XU7, Zone 3, Level 3, 80-90 cm	6-26-87	
9	9	XU7, Zone 3, Level 4, 90-100 cm	6-29-87	3 Bags
9	10	XU7, Zone 3, Level 5, 100-110 cm	6-29-87	2 Bags
9	11	XU7, Zone 3, Level 6, 110-120 cm	6-29-87	2 Bags
9	12	XU7, Zone 2, Level 1, 10-20 cm	6-23-87	4 Bags
9	13	XU7, Zone 2, Level 2, 20-30 cm	6-23-87	4 Bags
9	14	XU7, Zone 2, Level 3, 30-40 cm	6-24-87	3 Bags
9	15	XU7, Zone 2, Level 4, 40-50 cm	6-25-87	
9	16	XU7, Profile Cleaning	6-29-87	
9	17	XU7, Profile Cleaning, 80-90 cm	6-29-87	
9	18	XU7, Zone 1, Level 30-40 cm?	6-24-87	
9	19	XU7, C-14 Sample?	6-??-87	
10	1	XU8, Pothole Cleaning	6-23-87	8 Bags
10	2	XU8, General Cleanup	6-24-87	6 Bags
10	3	XU8, 10-30 cm	6-23-87	
10	4	XU8, 30-40 cm	6-24-87	
10	5	XU8, 40-50 cm	6-24-87	
10	6	XU8, 50-60 cm	6-24-87	2 Bags
10	7	XU8, 60-70 cm	6-29-87	
10	8	XU8, 70-80 cm	6-29-87	
10	9	XU8, 80-90 cm	6-29-87	2 Bags
10	10	XU8, 90-95 cm	6-30-87	
10	11	XU8, 95-105 cm	6-30-87	2 Bags
10	12	XU8, 105-115 cm	6-30-87	
10	13	XU8, 115-125 cm	6-30-87	3 Bags
10	14	XU8, 125-135 cm	6-30-87	2 Bags
10	15	XU8, Post Hole A	7-3-87	
10	16	XU8, Post Hole B	7-3-87	
10	17	XU8, Post Hole C	7-3-87	
10	18	XU8, Post Hole D	7-3-87	
10	19	XU8, Post Hole E	7-3-87	

<u>PROVEN.</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
11	1	XU9, Square 3, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	2 Bags
11	2	XU9, Square 3, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	
11	3	XU9, Square 3, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	
11	4	XU9, Square 3, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	
11	5	XU9, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	
11	6	XU9, Square 2, 0-10 cm	6-26-87	3 Bags
11	7	XU9, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	2 Bags
11	8	XU9, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-25-87	
11	9	XU9, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-26-87	
11	10	XU9, Square 2	7-2-87	Clay Disk
11	11	XU9, Subdivision, 10-20 cm	7-2-87	
11	12	XU9, Subdivision, 20-30 cm	7-2-87	
11	13	XU9, Subdivision, 30-40 cm	7-2-87	
12	1	XU10, Square 1, 0-5 cm	6-26-87	3 Bags
12	2	XU10, Square 1, 5-10 cm	6-26-87	3 Bags
12	3	XU10, Square 2, 0-5 cm	6-26-87	4 Bags
12	4	XU10, Square 3, 0-5 cm	6-26-87	
12	5	XU10, Square 3, 5-10 cm	6-26-87	2 Bags
12	6	XU10, Troweling Floor	6-27-87	
13	1	XU11, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-30-87	
13	2	XU11, Troweling Floor	7-1-87	
13	3	XU11, Square 1, 0-10 cm	6-30-87	
13	4	XU11, Square 2, Troweling Floor	6-29-87	
13	5	XU11, Square 3, Troweling Floor	6-30-87	
13	6	XU11, Square 3, 0-5 cm	6-30-87	
13	7	XU11, Square 3 or 4, 0-10 cm	6-29-87	
14	1	XU12, Square 1, 0-10 cm	7-1-87	
14	2	XU12, Square 1 or 2	7-2-87	
14	3	XU12, Square 2, 0-10 cm	6-30-87	2 Bags
14	4	XU12, Square 2 or 3	6-30-87	2 Bags
14	5	XU12, Square 2 and 3	7-1-87	
14	6	XU12, Square 3, 0-10 cm	7-1-87	
15	1	XU13, 0-13 cm	6-29-87	
15	2	XU13, Troweling Floor	6-29-87	

<u>PROVEN.</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
16	1	Pothole 2 Collection	6-22-87	
16	2	Pothole 5 Collection	6-22-87	
16	3	Pothole 7 Collection	6-22-87	

APPENDIX 2 MAGNETOMETER DATA

Mound A:

-50	-41	-32	-28	-45	-78	-83	-87	-83	-61	-53	-55	-59	-53	-54	-54
-42	-36	-25	-38	-52	-80	-80	-80	-87	-74	-71	-62	-57	-57	-53	-57
-35	-25	-26	-44	-66	-74	-74	-79	-85	-82	-75	-63	-58	-53	-55	-52
-34	-21	-28	-65	-74	-69	-93	-96	-88	-78	-67	-61	-65	-69	-58	-51
-31	-33	-42	-70	-66	-79	-85	-71	-81	-84	-74	-60	-69	-78	-69	-63
-26	-39	-58	-68	-69	-78	-57	0	-62	-81	-56	-61	-71	-72	-69	-64
-22	-41	-67	-66	-62	-69	-72	-32	-61	-81	-33	-37	-48	-83	-68	-74
-21	-54	-72	-70	-63	-69	-72	-69	-67	-58	-36	-28	-54	-88	-62	-69
-31	-73	-73	-57	-65	-61	-44	-33	-32	-22	9	3	-4	-68	-62	-32
-51	-75	-74	-59	-62	-49	-9	-19	-15	-18	-19	-7	-13	-56	-40	-83
-60	-55	-35	-32	-46	-47	-20	-7	-4	-16	-20	-27	-19	-52	-56	-52
-25	-34	-24	-5	-26	-48	-53	-35	-30	-37	-39	-35	-56	-65	-69	-57
-33	-36	-38	-19	6	-6	-28	-40	-39	-57	-78	-88	-96	-95	-93	-85
-29	-39	-42	-39	-15	30	68	30	46	-32	-79	-99	-113	-112	-106	-106
-25	-28	-37	-49	-38	-10	71	58	55	10	-78	-125	-139	-140	-121	-97
-11	-14	-9	-19	-27	-19	5	50	90	82	10	-70	-108	-124	-115	-73

Mound D:

32	26	42	44	36	30	14	-10	-4	3	31	34	-5	17	-10
38	46	43	34	21	2	-9	-7	16	19	46	37	46	22	6
26	35	33	18	11	1	-18	-10	6	52	90	51	68	23	5
27	25	12	4	0	-15	-11	-6	7	-7	8	26	41	26	7
32	25	12	4	4	2	0	-16	-9	-13	-12	15	28	30	5
28	33	18	1	7	2	-11	-24	-13	-8	-4	19	40	31	13
39	36	26	9	6	9	-2	-8	-15	-6	12	16	31	23	6
51	44	32	22	20	15	1	-7	-7	2	12	13	19	5	3
24	38	37	24	31	31	16	-2	9	17	6	19	23	7	-3
15	25	32	48	45	31	21	15	12	14	10	19	38	25	17
24	31	41	62	58	49	39	39	29	45	15	15	40	8	9
19	33	74	82	70	64	47	35	40	46	3	-24	-22	8	27

APPENDIX 3
POST MOLDS - EXCAVATION UNIT 1

Post Mold	Diameter	Depth*	Fill
A	22	20	1
B	20	?	1
C	18	?	1
D	14	17	1
E	21	38	2
F	18	62	3
G	18	62	4
H	18	22	5
I	16	19	5
J	16	10	5
K	16	13	5
L	20	23	3
M	10	15	3
N	13	17	3
O	16	10	4
P	23	16	6
Q	9	7	5
R	11	8	3
S	16	25	5
T	9	11	5
U	25	50	7
V	16	15	5
W	20	18	5
X	?	16	5
Y	20	26	8
Z	?	12	3

Fill Codes

* Below floor level of excavation unit

- 1 - Ash Filled
- 2 - Bright Red Clay Outer Ring, Dark Brown Center, Plus Ash
- 3 - Dark Brown
- 4 - Brown with Daub
- 5 - Brown
- 6 - Charcoal
- 7 - Bright Red Clay Outer Ring, Ash Interior
- 8 - Brown with Shell

**APPENDIX 4
POST HOLE DATA**

<u>MOUND A #</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>SWIFT CREEK</u>		<u>LAMAR</u>	
			<u>N</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	736.7	588.8	5	10.1	1	20.3
2	736.9	583.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	733.7	593.6	2	6.5	1	8.6
4	732.9	598.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	728.5	601.2	0	0.0	1	18.2
6	724.0	601.5	5	4.6	2	5.0
7	719.2	600.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	714.7	598.2	1	4.0	0	0.0
9	710.3	596.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	706.7	593.1	4	7.7	3	13.2
11	706.9	587.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	706.3	579.8	8	16.5	3	9.3
13	710.3	575.2	1	1.6	1	5.1
14	714.4	570.6	21	88.1	0	0.0
15	720.3	570.6	2	4.3	0	0.0
16	726.1	571.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	730.5	573.9	5	20.1	1	3.8
18	736.0	576.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	737.9	580.1	2	3.9	0	0.0
	550	550	1	1.6	1	5.9
	570	550	1	2.9	0	0.0
	590	550	2	6.2	0	0.0
	600	450	1	0.4	3	5.9
	600	550	1	4.6	0	0.0
	610	550	1	2.0	0	0.0
	620	550	3	5.3	0	0.0
	630	550	1	2.0	0	0.0
	640	550	15	33.0	0	0.0
	650	450	3	2.8	0	0.0
	650	550	24	84.2	6	38.9
	650	560	9	15.2	0	0.0
	650	570	1	12.1	0	0.0
	650	580	1	4.1	0	0.0
	650	590	2	2.7	1	5.8

APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)

SWIFT CREEK				LAMAR	
<u>NORTH</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
650	600	9	10.6	0	0.0
660	560	2	1.9	1	1.2
660	580	0	0.0	3	48.1
660	590	3	3.6	0	0.0
660	600	4	2.9	0	0.0
670	550	0	0.0	3	6.6
670	560	1	1.7	0	0.0
670	590	3	2.8	0	0.0
670	600	3	9.7	0	0.0
675	550	4	3.9	1	4.7
680	550	1	2.0	2	6.9
680	560	0	0.0	1	4.5
680	570	3	1.9	3	10.4
690	550	0	0.0	1	4.9
490	560	2	11.3	3	64.1
690	570	2	2.5	1	2.7
600	480	3	10.2	0	0.0
700	490	2	2.2	0	0.0
700	500	6	12.1	0	0.0
700	510	1	2.3	8	11.0
700	520	0	0.0	8	54.5
700	540	6	10.6	0	0.0
700	550	14	13.6	6	19.2
700	560	1	1.1	3	17.6
700	570	2	13.2	8	18.1
700	580	2	1.3	0	0.0
710	550	7	11.8	0	0.0
720	550	4	5.9	0	0.0
730	550	2	8.1	0	0.0
740	550	0	0.0	2	6.1
750	550	1	1.6	0	0.0
770	550	1	2.2	0	0.0
800	500	0	0.0	1	5.9
TOTALS		211	497.5	79	426.5

APPENDIX 5
CARBON-14 SAMPLES

1. Location -- Provenience 1, XU1, Feature 1
Date Collected -- 7-20-1984
Beta Analytic Number -- 13539
C-14 Years B.P. -- Modern
2. Location -- Provenience 2, XU2, Base of Level 5
Date Collected -- 8-9-1984
Beta Analytic Number -- 13540
C-14 Years B.P. -- 2050 \pm 110
Projected Date -- 100 B.C.
3. Location -- Provenience 3, XU3, Level 6
Date Collected -- 8-9-1984
Beta Analytic Number -- 13541
C-14 Years B.P. -- 1840 \pm 130
Projected Date -- A.D. 110
4. Location -- Provenience 1, XU1, Feature 3
Date Collected -- 8-9-1984
Beta Analytic Number -- 13542
C-14 Years B.P. -- 710 \pm 70
Projected Date -- A.D. 1240